Health – 1922

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 24 1922

HEALTH CRUSADERS ORGANIZE.

Five grammar schools of the city are now "lined up" with the Modern Health Crusaders in the national campaign launched recently by the National Tuberculosis Association, Miss Gay Chambers, chairman of the County Health Association, announced yesterday. The plan of the crusade is to have each pupil pledge to follow daily the ten suggestions, or chores, outlined in the health chore record charts, which are issued to the schools participating. The five schools now keeping the health chore chart records are Centennial, Garland, Forest Park, Pfeifer and Woodruff, and one negro school, Stephens, has begun the crusade. About 1,700 pupils of the school have expressed their desire to become Modern Health Crusaders. Pupils are entitled to a certificate with the title of "squire" for observing the chores required for the first five weeks, a "knight" badge for following the requirements ten weeks, and are given a "knight banneret" for completing a fifteen weeks' course in the health requirements.

To Direct University Girls In Practical Home Economics

MISS ROWENA SCHMIDT.

Babies' Health Division Is Feature of State Fair

Little Rock Gazette 1/24/22

Committee Is Prepared to Handle Record Registration of White and Negro Children During Fair Week —Early Registration Is Urged.

In the good old days of the county fair and the agricultural insttiute there was one task that was undertaken only by the intrepid, that of judge at the "Baby Show." For there was reason to believe that be he ever so wise, no mere man was sufficiently politic to judge between rival entrants in a contest based on purely personal charm.

Today, the emphasis has shifted, and the beauty of perfect physique has supplanted the beauty of dimples and curls, so that the modern mother is interested as she never was before in questions of weight and height. And in the light of child welfare, the question of personal pulchritude has rather gone by the board.

Advance registrations indicate that the Better Babies' Health Department at the Arkansas State Fair will be most popular with the mothers, and the committee in charge has prepared to handle a record registration.

In order that the tedious waiting, which was necessary last year, may be eliminated, the committee has asked that all mothers who wish their babies entered in the contest register the children's names with the committee as soon as possible.

Upon application to the Better Babies' Health Department, State Fair Grounds, Little Rock, a registration card will be mailed free of charge to any mother. One card should be filled out for each child to be entered. The card stands as a fairly full record of the child's history and the family history, calling for name, age, with birthday date, parents' names, father's occupation and the important question, "Is the child's birth registered?"

Upon receipt of this card, properly filled out by the parent, the committee will mail to the mother an announcement of the day and hour when her child will be examined. By this method, it is hoped to distribute the work of examining children more evenly through the day, and to save much waiting in line on the part of the mothers.

Provide Ample Space.

The Health Department will have four rooms at the State Fair under its supervision. As outlined by the committee, the first will be a waiting room with comfortable chairs. The children will be weighed and measured and examined for defects of the eye, ear, nose, throat and teeth in the second room. The third will be devoted to the physical examination, and the fourth will be a record room, where the results of the examinations will be discussed with the parent, advice given and the health card filled out. These cards will be kept as a permanent record, and duplicates will be mailed to the mothers, within 30 days after the fair closes.

The committee has also arranged for a negro health department, where children up to six years will be examined.

There have been several notable improvements made this year in the Welfare Department, according to the committee, aside from the early registration, the increased space and the admission of negro babies to a special department. The work will be continued for four and one-half days, instead of three, as last year, and a larger number of workers will be present to assist in the grading.

Through the courtesy of the City hospital board and Mrs. Maude Teasdale, superintendent of nurses, the hospital equipment will be available for the examinations. Mrs. Teasdale and Miss Lilly Kenn[illegible]y of the hospital will assist in the welfare examinations. The Arkansas Medical Association has also volunteered to furnish doctors. The negro department will be in charge of Dr. R. J. Meaddough and his wife.

The children will be given ribbons, indicating their group; blue for the most perfect health record; red for the second class and white for the third. On the last day, the most perfect children will be selected, from the health records, one boy and one girl in both the white and the negro divisions, each of whom will be presented with a silver cup.

One of the important additions to the department is the "improvement class," in which all children examined this year may be entered. At next year's state fair the child who has shown the greatest physical improvement during the

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year will be awarded a prize.

The Better Babies' Health Department headquarters have been moved from the War Memorial building to the fair grounds at Thayer and Markham streets, and mothers who wish to secure registration cards in person may call there. Otherwise they will be mailed upon application.

The registrations should be in the hands of the committee by October 1 to secure satisfactory placing on the welfare calendar, as all registrations must be turned over to the committee on that date. The committee includes: Mrs. Mahlon Ogden, chairman; Mrs. Tom Shannon, Mrs. George Turner, Miss Ivy Hirsch, Mrs. C. W. Garrison and Miss Katherine Dillon.

Health — 1922

Alabama

NEGRO HEALTH CONTEST GETTING GOOD RESULTS

Montgomery Ala.

Schools Score High Points in Sanitary Campaign; Mt. Meigs Institute Leads

Advertiser

A report of the result of the third month of health contest in the eleven colored schools of Montgomery county shows that some mighty good work is being dne by all schools. At the close of this third month the standing of the schools on total points is as follows:

Mt. Meigs Institute, Cornelia Bowen, principal, 21,994; Madison Park, Carrie Motley, principal, 20,696; Peoples Village, Georgia Washington, principal, 19,292; Macedonia, A. J. Watson, principal, 19,187; Tankersley, J. W. Williams, principal, 14,656; Big Zion, M. S. Primms, principal, 10,092; Lomax, Moses Elmore, principal, 8980; Guy's Mary Williams, principal, 6,742; Little Zion, Maude Davis, principal, 5,664; Jackson Prospect, Ida Pitts, principal, 4,800; Cavalry Rose Lassiter, principal, 3,388.

These scores are made on the following matters: A school house and grounds perfectly clean on the day of inspection scores 100 points; if the children are bodily clean the school scores 100 points; a school garden correctly prepared, planted and cultivated, scores 100 points; every home garden prepared, planted and cultivated by a child scores 100 points, and every sanitary privy constructed through the influence of the school in the community scores 250 points.

Students and teachers alike are taking a great interest in the contest, according to education officers.

MATERNITY NURSE TO BE EMPLOYED SOON

County Will Get Help From Shepherd-Towner Bill in Future

Montgomery Adv.

Announcement was made by the city and county health officer Wednesday that a portion of the funds from the Shepherd-Towner bill will be allotted to Montgomery county in the near future, making it possible for the health department to employ a regular nurse for maternity and child welfare work. Her work will cover both the city and county, and is expected to fill a long felt need in the county for such a nurse.

Where her services are desired, she will assist and advise expectant mothers and also do educational work and render assistance among children of the pre-school age.

It was also announced that particularly during the summer months the nursing staff of the health department will look after cases of such diseases as typhoid, tuberculosis and others, which work will be educational in nature and will be devoted chiefly to instruction on how to care for the patients and how to avoid the spread of the disease.

HEALTH METHODS OF ALABAMA GET PRAISE

Montgomery Adv. 7/14/22

After inspecting the various branches and bureaus of the state health department Tuesday, Dr. Wycliffe Rose and Dr. John A. Ferrell, of the International Health Board, were high in their praise of the excellent manner in which the volume of work devolving upon this department is disposed of. Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, was also highly commended for the results obtained by the department under his direction.

Dr. Rose, Dr. Ferrell and Dr. Welch proceeded Tuesday evening, to Mobile, where they will inspect the malaria control project now being carried out on the outskirts of Mobile and elsewhere in that county.

Mlle. Micheline Resco, the French artist, whose portrait of General Pershing, has been officilly accepted by the French government, also executed the bust of the general which was presented to France by the Knights of Columbus

C. OF C. LISTS HEALTH DATA

Atlanta Georgian 7/9/22

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, is seeking information as to what is being done for health and physical education in the public schools of Atlanta. More than 800 cities throughout the United States are also gathering information along these lines.

The purpose of the National Chamber, which is backed by the Atlanta Chamber, is to promote physical well-being of all people through a proper system of physical examination and health instruction in grade schools. More than one-half of the children leave school before they are 16 years old and yet practically all of the physical training is kept for the higher schools, it is said by the National Chamber.

In a statement regarding the efforts now being made along these lines, it is said:

"In cities where the medical inspection is properly organized, the physicians have done inestimable good by pointing out removable physical defects which were interfering with the progress of the children in the school, by preventing epidemics, by bringing about improvements in school equipment which make the environment more healthful, by starting right habits of thought and action concerning health.

"The work of the school physician is of little avail if there are no school nurses to follow up his work. The physician finds the defects in the child, the school nurse follows the case through and sees the defects are remedied.

"A pysical education system which develops 11 players and a thousand spectators will never go far in raising the physical efficiency of our cities. The 1000 must participate, those who are weak and physically defective most of all."

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 9, 1922

DR. STEWART OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TO SPEAK TO NEGROES

Dr. R. B. Stewart, representing the United States public health service, will speak at the Frolic theatre on Fourth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to negro women and girls from 14 years up, at four o'clock this afternoon and will speak to negro men and boys ranging from 14 years up at five o'clock.

The feature of this address, according to Dr. Stewart, will be a demonstration by moving pictures, showing social diseases and their menace to the community. The doors will open at 3:30 o'clock for women and girls and at five o'clock for men and boys. Admission is free. All classes are urged to attend. Dr. Stewart is a man of national reputation on health matters and has been traveling for the government for the past two years.

HEALTH WORK GOES STEADILY FORWARD, DR. WELCH REPORTS

Montgomery Advertiser 7/9/22

State Health Officer Makes Quadrenial Summary of Activities of Department. Diseases Decrease

Montgomery, Ala.

Detailed financial statements of the receipts and disbursements of his office for the past four years, submitted to Governor Thomas E. Kilby, Saturday, by Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, show that for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1919, the amount expended was $33,409.87; that appropriations from outside sources and reimbursements were $210, and that the cost to the state was $33,199.87. Receipts for the same period, including general and special appropriations, donation and balance from 1918, were $33,390.16, which, with expenses deducted, left a balance of $190.29.

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1920, show $96,803.67, which, with appropriations from outside sources and reimbursements of $6,615.83, made the cost to the state $90,187.84. The general appropriation of $90,000 for this period and the balance brought forward of $190.29 show total receipts as $90,190.29, or a favorable balance at the end of the year of $2.45. The following expenditures are shown for the year ending September 30, 1921: Total amount expended, $150,231.90, which, with appropriations from outside sources and reimbursements of $25,329.45, made the cost to the state $125,002.45. Under receipts, it is shown that the general fund of $125,000 and a balance brought forward of $2.45, brought the total of receipts up to $125,002.45.

The statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year which closed September 30, 1922, shows expenditures totalling $184,423.17, with appropriations from outside sources and reimbursements of $34,423.17, and a cost to the state of $150,000. Receipts for the year amounted to $183,154.30, which leaves a balance (I. H. B. money) of $3,731.13. A statement of the rabies account, special appropriation, shows expenses for treatments purchased from the Gilliland Laboratories of $5,808.50, and to doctors for administering treatments, $2,890.39, or a total of $8,698.89, which, with the addition of 55 treatments received and administered but not paid for, at $30 a treatment, or $1,650, brings the total up to $10,318.89. This work, Dr. Welch states, in former years, under the old method of handling the rabies patients, cost the state from $18,000 to $21,000 a year, to say nothing of the inconveniences of bringing the patients to Montgomery and the additional cost to those who were able to pay their own expenses.

Attention is called by Dr. Welch to the fact that the financial report does not show the full amount of money expended in public health work in the state, but only that sum which passes through the books of his office. He also calls attention to the fact that the Sheppard-Towner fund passes through the state treasury, as does also the social disese control appropriation. He recalls further that the sums expended by the U. S. Public Health Service, in salaries to the engineers and doctors assigned to the central office, and the sums contributed to the county health units, are paid by vouchers drawn upon the United States treasurer to the several individuals employed. This, he says, represents a sum upward of $50,000, in addition to that accounted for in his financial statement.

Together with his financial report, Dr. Welch submitted, in narrative form, a report of the activities of the several bureaus of the state health department during the last fiscal year. Among other things, he says, four new county health units have been organized, making 19 in all, having the service of an all-time inspector with supervision. Attention is called to the fact that the International Health Board recently selected Covington county as a training base for its personnel going to foreign countries.

There have been no serious epidemics of communicable diseases in the state, though there was an outbreak of malaria near a body of impounded water near Newton, in Dale county, but that the outbreak was promptly and effectually stamped out. He adds that there has also been an outbreak of dengue fever, but that this deases has been so much worse in other states than in Alabama it would hardly be proper to denominate it as an epidemic. Dr. Welch says there was one death from yellow fever at Ft. Morgan, in September, also that there were three sporadic cases of typhus fever discovered—one in Montgomery and two in Mobile. Of these cases, he says: "The infection was probably introduced from Mexico. No cases have occurred for the past 60 days. The U. S. Public Health Service was asked to tighten up its quarantine and delousing stations. There will probably be no more cases."

There have been, Dr. Welch says, a few outbreaks of typhoid fever in widely scattered districts of the state, "which have been promptly controlled by the use of anti-typhoid serum and other prophylactic measures." In this connection he announces that the manufacture of typhoid serum was begun in the state laboratory on October 1, and that thereby the state will be saved between $1,500 and $2,000 annually.

Dr. Welch also announces the establishment of branch state laboratories at Mobile, Birmingham and Decatur, and the assignment to Alabama by the U. S. Public Health Service of a milk expert to work with the board of health in a campaign for an improved milk supply.

"All of the bureaus," Dr. Welch says, "have made steady growth and steady development and the esprit de corps of the organization is very fine." He remarks also that Alabama is leading the entire country in malaria control work, and that the board of health hopes to expand this work even further next year, both in extent and effectiveness.

Another especially interesting statement contained in this report is this: "The records of the office show that upward of 4,500 people are living in Alabama today who were due to die of typhoid fever, malaria and pellagra during the past three years, had conditions remained the same in Alabama as obtained in 1917." This, Dr. Welch states, does not take into account the rise in the level of health which the activities of the board have brought about in the control of hookworm disease and other like troubles, the correction of defects of school children, the pre-natal and child welfare service and the education of the people in right habits of living.

In this connection, he says that had Governor Kilby's administration accomplished nothing else than this outstanding piece of service for the state, "it would deserve to live in history for all time." Dr. Welch takes occasion to thank Governor Kilby for his "un-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

wavering and helpful support," and declares that the success of the work of the board was possible only through the governor's support and encouragement.

Attached to this summary are detailed reports of the work of each of the bureaus, also a series of blue prints which graphically illustrate the accomplishment of each.

DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR HEALTH OF PEOPLE OF ALABAMA ARE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SAVING OF LIVES

12-8-22

State Began to Give Serious Attention to Well-Being of Its Stockholders in 1917 and Preventable Diseases Are Rapidly Controlled

Montgomery Advertiser

BY ATTICUS MULLIN

This series of articles has stressed the fact that the four necessary activities of the state government are schools, old soldiers, eleemosynary activities and the public health. These are the activities which the stockholders of the incorporation known as the state of Alabama, which includes you and me, expect to be taken care of. These activities are denominated because of the size and magnitude of the appropriations made for them. Among these four activities the state has listed the public health as last. In other words, the public health has been considered by every administration of the state government as the last necessary activity which should be taken care of. The public health received an appropriation of only $[illegible]00 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1922. The other activities named cost the state of Alabama millions for the same period, as has been shown in previous articles.

It was promised by the writer of these articles that there should be no expressions of opinion, or in other words any editorial matter contained. When the writer made this assertion he did not know that he would be called upon to discuss in detail the activities of the state of Alabama towards the health of its incorporators, the stockholders.

The record of the health department of Alabama as shown by indisputable figures, makes it certain that the proportion of money appropriated by the legislature of Alabama for the health department is directly reflected in the number of lives saved of the incorporators and stockholders of the state of Alabama. It may be startling to the readers of this article to know that the legislature of Alabama, representing the stockholders of the incorporation, has in its power the question of life and death. It may startle the incorporators and stockholders to know that for every few dollars spent a human life is saved. The value and the importance of a human life is in the hands of the legally chosen directors (the legislators) and there is a direct responsibility on these directors for every huamn life sacrificed in Alabama for such preventable diseases as typhoid, malaria, pellagra and infantile diarrhea. The conclusion cannot be escaped nor controverted because of the vital statistics which show the direct result of every dollar spent for public health as compared with every life lost and saved.

But the number of deaths from typhoid fever alone has been reduced from 999 in 1917 to 372 in 1922. It must be explained here that the appropriations for the state health which really meant something and which really marked the beginning of preventive control in Alabama began in 1917. The deaths before this time from typhoid must be charged to the representatives of the stockholders.

In 1917 there were 530 deaths from malaria in Alabama. In 1921 there were only 231 deaths from this disease. A reduction of more than 60 percent is noted as a result of the active preventative measures and scientific control of this disease by the Alabama state health authorities.

Dread pellagra claimed 1,073 stockholders in the incorporation known as the state of Alabama in 1917. In 1921 this horrible spectre laid its hands on only 366 stockholders of the incorporation.

Is there a value to a human life? Will the stockholders of the state, which include you and me, look with complacency on the death of mothers, fathers, wives, children, sweethearts and kindred? The stockholders through their legally chosen directors, the legislators, can practically prevent the deaths in Alabama from such preventable diseases as typhoid, malaria, pellagra and children's diarrhea. It has been done in other states.

To summarize, there were 2,592 deaths of stockholders of the state of Alabama in 1917 from three preventable diseases—typhoid, malaria and pellagra. In 1917 the stockholders began to appropriate money for their health department and in 1921 the total deaths from these causes was 969. Was the saving of these 1623 lives from these three diseases alone worth the money?

It may be that the stockholders of the incorporation known as the state of Alabama are not afflicted with sentiment. It may be that they are to be compared with stockholders in other corporations. It may be that they are "from Missouri," and want to be shown the value of a life. The value of a life has been cold-bloodedly ascertained by actuaries. The figures obtained show that there is one death to every 200 cases of malaria. It costs $25 to handle each case of malaria that does not result in death. Putting in dollars and cents a human life and the pain of humanity suffering from malaria, it is shown that the state health department from the reduction in the malaria cases alone, figuring the value of a human life at $1,500, has saved the state of Alabama in 1921 $1,943,500. The cutting down of the number of cases of typhoid fever, including deaths, will show a saving in dollars and cents of $1,312,500 for the same year. Using the same proportion and the same figures, the state health department has been worth to the incorporators and the stockholders of the state of Alabama $2,828,000 in the saving of lives in cases of pellagra. In other words, the annual economic saving in these three preventable diseases is $6,084,000. This does not take into consideration other activities of the state health department, such as the control of infantile diarrhea and venereal diseases. The greater part of this work has been done during the Kilby administration on an appropriation which reached a total of $150,000 per year for the year ending September 30, 1922. It must be explained here, as it has been explained in other articles, that the Kilby administration appropriated more money for the state health department than has ever been appropriated before.

It may be explained that the action of the state of Alabama in paying attention to the health of its stockholders has resulted in increasing attention from outside sources. As Alabama gave more regard to the health of her citizens, so the Rockefeller Foundation gave more regard to Alabama and it has steadily increased the expenditures in the state. Largely because of effective public health administration in Alabama outside sources contributed $85,000 last year to assist Alabamians in taking care of themselves.

In connection with the state health department there was established in February, 1912, a state Pasteur Institute. This institute was established to deal with rabies. There is only one way in which rabies may be prevented and that is by the treatment discovered by Pasteur, the Frenchman. It is entirely a preventative measure. A person or animal infected with rabies must meet a terrible death. The Pasteur Institute of Alabama has treated during the term of its establishment from February, 1912, to October, 1921, inclusive, a total of 3,538 persons who have been bitten by rabid dogs and other animals. Out of this total only five have died. The mortuary records show that of the twenty-seven persons who contracted rabies and were not treated all died. Of the number of specimens of animal heads sent in for examination and which had bitten or infected human beings in Alabama, 1,643 were found positive. Twenty-seven persons died who were not treated by the Pasteur Institute. This indicates positively that the number of lives saved in Alabama for the nine years mentioned from rabies alone amounted to 3,533. Were they worth the small price paid?

And to go further and tabulate, there was included in the saving of lives alone from the prevention of typhoid, malaria and rabies a total of 6,965 of the stockholders of the incorporation known as the state of Alabama. The writer of these articles appeared suddenly one afternoon in the office of Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, and explained to him that the Montgomery Advertiser was interested in the prevention of deaths among the people of Alabama. Dr. Welch was prepared to show offhand in blue prints and in figures what the health department of Alabama has accomplished. Scientist and physician that he is, Dr. Welch launched into a dissertation on blue prints, graphically showing areas and figures in Alabama. He charitably overlooked the fact that the Montgomery Advertiser has only one health expert, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, and that it depends for its news in Alabama on just common, ordinary, everyday reporters. He charitably took the position that the writer of these articles would be able to understand, assimilate and pass on to the public the very valuable and accurate statistics which his experts and engineers had accumulated for him.

Politics among the physicians of Alabama has resulted in one faction denominating the state health officer as a czar with self-perpetuating and autocratic power. The writer found that autocracy in the state health department meant autocracy over human lives. He found a humanitarian autocracy. He found an autocracy which decreed that lives should be saved.

He found an autocracy which considers a human life above the dollar. He found an autocracy which refused to condone the slaughter by preventable diseases of the stockholders of Alabama. He found an autocrat, a czar, who loved humanity and who purposed to exert every effort to protect humanity from its easily baffled enemies, such preventable diseases as typhoid, malaria, pellagra and infantile dierrhea. In other words, he found a czar who loved and valued human life, and who loved and appreciated a human soul. It may be that those opponents of the present board of health system have something better to offer.

It may be of interest and considerable surprise to the stockholders of the incorporation of Alabama to know that at one time the states bordering on the headwaters of the Mississippi river were the great malarial states of the union. These progressive people soon found that malarial control work was effective. They soon found that sanitary engineers could control and absolutely prevent malaria. Their representatives in the state legislatures made appropriations for this work and malaria was stamped out. A malarial map of the United States does not show any infection in this region. The nearest approach is a slight infection in Illinois. This is in Southern Illinois, which is denominated by the public health authorities as merely a moderate malaria problem, but jumping down it is shown that parts of Tennessee and Arkansas and Louisiana and Mississippi bordering the Mississippi river present serious malaria problems. In other words, this section is the worst infected section of the union now on malaria. A few points in Texas show considerable malaria. Northern Florida is widely infected and Georgia is affected, and at the border point between Georgia and South Carolina it is most marked, while the coast section of North Carolina is dangerous.

This nation-wide map shows that even Alabama, which has neglected its public health until the last four or five years, has not one single section that is denominated a serious problem. In other words, Alabama is ahead of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia South Carolina and North Carolina in its malarial control work. This has been brought about by the fact that the present administration, the Kilby administration, has done more toward the protection of human lives than any other administration of the state government.

On the map of malaria infestation in the United States Alabama has not one single serious malaria problem. This is due to the increased appropriations for the state health department, and to the active, energetic and scientific administration of Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer of Alabama, and to his efficient assistants.

The people of Alabama, through their directors in the incorporation known as the state of Alabama, the legislators, have it in their power to make preventable diseases again a menace to the health of the stockholders. They also have it in their power to do as the states along the headwaters of the Mississippi river have done, to make these preventable diseases a negligible factor.

How much is the human life worth? How many desirable immigrants will the state of Alabama receive when Alabama is declared malaria, typhoid and pellagra free? These questions will be answered by the Brandon administration.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
2082 N

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEC 15

Health—1922.

District of Columbia

38 YEARS THE AVERAGE SPAN OF NEGRO LIFE

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10—According to figures to be published soon ly the U. S. Department of Commerce, the average span of life for colored in this country is 37.92, or about 38 years. This is an increase of three years during the last 10 years. 8-19-22

For white men the average span is slightly more than 51 years, a difference of more than 10 years. While there is still a great difference between the life expectancy of white and colored men, a noticeable aspect of the situation is that during the last 20 years this gap has been constantly closing. The average span of life for colored women is higher than that of men.

What this difference in life expectancy between white and colored men means may be judged by making an analysis of its cost in the one item alone of insurance. in one company for the same number of white and colored men based on their difference in life amounts to more than $100,000.

It is estimated that the addition of one year of life expectancy to the race in this country would mean a net saving to the race of half a million a year, counting the money value alone.

The equalization of living conditions brought about by the increasing thrift of the race is said to be the chief factor in raising the span of life. Another factor is undoubtedly the constantly increased hardiness of the race caused by having to struggle against greater odds.

AS A WHOLE COLORED DIE SLOWER AND ARE BORN FASTER

Louisville Negro, Ky 10/21/22

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, Oct. 19.—A record low death rate was established tonight by the department of commerce, which gave the 1921 rate as 11.7 per thousand population, against 13.1 in 1920. The infant mortality rate for 1921 also decreases from 1920, according to the statement, which gave the rate for 1921 as 76 per thousand and 86 per thousand for the previous year. The areas include a population of 70,425,000.

The statement showed 1,714,261 births in the registration areas, 825,511 deaths, of which 129,560 were of children under the age of one year. These figures include blacks and white in the North and the South. In the South the blacks are shown to have a smaller death rate and a higher birthrate than the whites.

ATLANTA DEATH RATE LOWER THAN 1920

Atlanta Georgia

11-28-22

Leads South With Low Figures, U. S. Records Show—Nation's on Decrease.

By GEORGE H. MANNING, Washington Correspondent of The Georgian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The rate of deaths from all causes in Atlanta decreased from 19.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 1920 to 16.7 in 1921. In the entire area of the United States the decrease for the same period was from 12.7 per 1,000 in 1920 to 11.3 per 1,000 in 1921.

The apparently high death rate for Atlanta is by no means so startling, however, when compared with the rates of other cities. Memphis, with a rate of 19.0 deaths per 1,000 population, had the highest death rate of all the cities of the United States of more than 100,000. Birmingham, Nashville, New Orleans and San Antonio all had higher rates for the year 1921 than Atlanta.

Southern cities generally showed higher rates than cities in other sections, due to the large proportion of negroes in the population. In every case in which separate figures were obtained for white and colored people, the rate for the latter was found to be practically twice that of the former.

Generally, though, the year 1921 was a remarkably healthful year all over the country, according to the Department of Commerce, which has just published the compilations of the Census Bureau from which these figures are taken. Record low death rates appear for nearly all sections. The lowest state rate was shown for Montana, with an adjusted rate of 8.8 deaths to every 1,000 population, and the highest for Maryland, with a rate of 13.4 per cent 1,000. Among the cities having over 100,000 population, Akron had the lowest rate, 9.2 deaths per 1,000 population.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health - 1922 General

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS

TALKS ON

PREVENTIVE MEASURES, FIRST AID REMEDIES HYGIENICS AND SANITATION

No Cases Are Diagnosed and No Prescriptions Given in These Weekly Articles

WHERE NEGROES ARE IMMUNE

Drs. Love and Davenport, writing in the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, as reported in the Literary Digest for February, 1922, have come to the following conclusion after thorough investigation, that Negro people are immune against many of the epidemic diseases, viz.: measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and in addition to the above mentioned diseases, they report a relative immunity among Negroes from yellow fever, erysipelas and cancer of the skin. They further report a greater stability of the nervous system of Negroes than that of whites. The records show fewer cases of instability than that of the whites and fewer cases of metabolic diseases such as diabetes, neurasthenia and constitutional psychopathic state, and they record that it was found only one-half alcoholism in Colored as in white troops.

Dr. Williams

We quote from Drs. Love and Davenport as follows:

"Measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria seem to avoid the Negro. The Colored Race is relatively free from these and other epidemic diseases despite the fact that its general death rate is higher than that of the white."

It is stated that the study of the facts may throw light on the nature of these diseases, on the processes of immunization and on the racial traits and tendencies of the Colored people. Negroes are relatively free from such important epidemic diseases as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. In the case of such environmental condition among Negroes would lead us to expect them to have a higher case and death rate than do the whites. But, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the rule.

Negro children, wherever the facts have been studied, have fewer cases of the diseases and fewer deaths in proportion to the population exposed. The most reliable data are those from deaths. Among the white children insured in the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., for example, the death rate from measles for the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, was 8.9 per 100,000; for Colored children the rate was only 4.8. For diphtheria, the figures for the same period are: white, 25.1; Colored, 8.4; for scarlet fever the death rates are: white, 7.6; Colored, 1.6.

The experience for the death registration era for the United States corresponds closely with the figures, as does also that for a number of cities with larger Colored population.

Report of Drs. Love and Davenport

The report of Drs. Love and Davenport on the incidence of disease among white and Colored troops during the late war shows very clearly that these diseases were much more frequently reported among white than among Colored.

"In addition to these three diseases, we find a record of relative immunity among the Negro for such conditions as yellow fever, erysipelas and cancer of the skin. These diseases show with the above the characteristics of having definite skin manifestation."

Just what part the peculiarities of the Negro's skin plays in bringing this immunity about is still an unsolved question, the writers admit. It has been suggested that the heavier pigmentation and more pronounced secretory activities of the sweat glands offer greater protection against these diseases than is found among the whites. This is a problem which will require further study.

Colored Suffer More Severely

With reference to the epidemic diseases noted above, it should be remembered that even though Colored have fewer cases of these conditions, they are prone to suffer more severely when they are attacked. (Of course the foregoing statement is only the conclusion of the two doctors—Drs. Love and Davenport.) In other words, the case fatality rates for some of these conditions, at least, are higher for the Colored than for the whites. Their immunity consists in their racial capacity to resist infections rather than in a superior resistance to the ravages of these diseases when once attacked. (This statement we do not believe.)

In addition to these diseases with skin manifestations, Negroes appear to have greater immunity from attack from diseases which reflect metabolic disturbances. Diabetes is an example.

In the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, the death rate among industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. was 14.8 and 11.1 for Colored.

Metabolic diseases are very definitely related to the stability of the nervous system and it is interesting in this connection to find Drs. Love and Davenport reporting that the nervous system of uninfected Negroes show fewer cases of instability than that of the whites.

In their investigations they recorded only about one-third as many cases of neurasthenia and constitutional psychopathic state; they recorded only one-half as much in Colored as in white troops. Functional defects of the heart of nervous origin were only about one-half as common in the camps among Colored as among white troops. They conclude that the Negro has more stable nerves and metabolize better.

That is, the Negro transforms foodstuffs into productive energy better than whites. With reference to their observations about nervous conditions, it is interesting to study the death rate for locomotor ataxia. This disease is generally recognized as a condition of syphilitic origin. Yet the Negro, who suffers with a death rate of syphilis at least three times that of the whites, actually has a lower mortality from this nervous manifestation of syphilis. This matter of the Colored people having a death rate three times as great as that of the whites is also just a conclusion with no authentic statistics to prove their statement. The racial differences of disease afford a fruitful field for further investigation which should be cultivated by those who are located in those parts of the country where comparison can best be made. We hope to hear, in the near future, from Dr. Julian Lewis, who is making a careful investigation of the matter in question.

HEALTH WORK SAVES 100,000 LIVES A YEAR

Hughes at Washington Meeting Extols Results of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

New York Times 5/5/22

MILLION HAVE THE DISEASE

But Death Rate Has Been Halved in Seventeen Years—Milbank Fund to Aid New York State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4. — Paying tribute to the achievements of the National Tuberculosis Association in checking a "terrible scourge of mankind," Secretary Hughes said at the opening session of that organization today that in no field of effort was there "so much promise and opportunity as in that of conserving the public health."

After stating that he had been connected with the anti-tuberculosis movement in New York State since 1907, Mr. Hughes said:

"According to the statistics furnished me, which apply to New York State outside of New York City, the death rate in this period has fallen from 129 to 86, a decrease of 34 per cent. That means, as I understand it, that last year in thta part of New York State there were 2,700 fewer deaths than there would have been at the rate for 1907."

In the District of Columbia, Mr. Hughes pointed out, the death rate among negroes from tuberculosis is less than half of what it was in 1880, and the death rate among whites is less than one-third.

On the general work of fighting tuberculosis Mr. Hughes said:

"It appears that since your association was formed in 1905 the number of hospitals and sanatoria for tuberculosis have increased seven-fold and that the number of dispensaries has been multiplied by twenty-four, and that the number of public health nurses has risen to 10,000.

"I understand that the death rate from tuberculosis in the registration area of the United States has decreased almost exactly one-half since this association began its work, which means 100,000 fewer deaths last year in the United States than there would have been had the earlier rate continued.

"The collateral benefits of this movement are of the greatest importance. I do not speak simply of the obvious economic results. Rather I should emphasize the general attention to sanitation and the corresponding advance in conditions of well-being. To those who have labored in this movement, the nation is under lasting obligation."

In his annual report Dr. C. J. Hatfield, managing director of the association, called attention to the fact that there were still about 1,000,000 persons ill with active tuberculosis and that about 100,000 were dying annually from the disease.

Godias J. Drolet, statistician of the New York Tuberculosis Association, made an address, saying that tuberculosis killed almost twice as many men as women. He said the difference was due to the conditions under which they worked.

John O. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Milbank Fund, announced that a large part of the income from $10,000,000 would be used in the next few years to demonstrate in New York State how tuberculosis could be controlled in communities.

NEGRO DEATH RATE FALLING

Metropolitan Records Show Decline

Savannah Tribune 6/15/22

New York, June 16—(Preston News Service)—A remarkable decline in the mortality of Negroes has taken place in the last ten years, according to the records of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. This company has more than 1,600,000 policy holders throughout the entire United States In 1911 the death rate was 17.5 per 1,000 and in 1921 it decreased to 13.2 per 1,000 a drop of 25 per cent. There would have been 7,000 more deaths among Negro policy holders than actually occurred in 1921, if the 1911 death rate had prevailed in that year.

According to the statistical bulletin:

'The marked decline, or analysis, can be traced to improvements in the death rates from tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease, brights disease, malaria, typhoid fever and pellagra.

"The improvement in the mortality of Negroes is not localized. So far as the experience of the Metropolitan indicates, it represents a very broad movement affecting virtually all areas. Scarcely a state but shows a decided decline.

"As late as 1916 there were 56 local areas where the company's colored business showed mortality rates above 17.5 per 1,000. The record for 1921 shows only 15 such localities. In 1916 there were 30 centers with rates in excess of 19.0 per 1,000. In 1921 no such rate was experienced anywhere. It i snoteworthy that the public health movement which has been so successful with reference to the white people is also making its impress upon the colored. The Negro death rate however, is still so high as to show glaring deficiencies in the health provisions for these people. The facts for the last ten years show clearly that the death rates of this race can readily be improved. There is all the more necessity for necessity for intensification of the services specially applicable to these people. In this connection, much is promised by the apparent desire of the insurance companies administered by Negroes themselves to lead in the development of public health work and welfare services among their own people."

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HEALTH COMMISSIONER COPELAND SENDS RINGING MESSAGE TO COLORED NEW YORK ON HEALTH

NEW YORK N Y NEWS
APRIL 8 1922

Consumption and Small Pox Claim a Frightful Proportion of Victims Among Colored Folks, Says New York Health Official—Health Message for Colored New York

The reduction of mortality among the colored race is a matter which seriously concerns the public health department for the reason that the infant mortality of this special group, as well as the general mortality of adults, is unfavorably high when compared to other races. There are more than 11,000,000 colored people in the United States and it is said that in a district of one and half miles of Harlem there are over 100,000 colored people, and that the overcrowding in this particular territory is disadvantageous not only to the colored people themselves, but also the balance of the community.

The outstanding problem today of the colored people is "Health." Health is fundamnetal to well-being. No race whether it be black or white, can be well off if it is seriously affected by disease and if its members suffer from premature death. No people can progress economically, spiritually or otherwise, if they are constantly handicapped with poor health. The poor health of the colored race in this city is not limited to sex, nor to adults, but includes children also, and especially the very young child and the infant.

All occupations are also represented. A good fair index of our general population with its many alien people living in this city is well emphasized by a cross section of the group represented by the colored race

The New York City department of Health is in a particularly advantageous position to know the facts of the present status of the health of the colored people of New York City. At the close of each week, the essential facts, as indicated by statistics of mortality, are known in the Department of Health and these figures extend back many years and from this we know that the death rate of colored persons is about 60 per cent in excess of that of white people.

Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most important cause of death among the colored people. The death rate is about twice as high as among the white people. The disease is a veritable scourge among young negroes. Tuberculosis is primarily a disease of young people, but it is especially so among young colored people. In fact the great excess of tuberculosis mortality among negroes is almost entirely limited to the early years of life. Other diseases and conditions also very prevalent among negroes syphilis, typhoid fever, and intestinal disturbances are particularly high among the colored race.

If we would examine the draft examination made during the war by the U. S. Army, we find the same facts in evidence, namely, a very much higher rate among colored people than among the white, which conditions reflect the sanitary environment of their surroundings. It is very likely that this fact in mainly responsible for the high tuberculosis rate among this very group.

The death rates from chronic diseases, which are particularly prevalent at the older ages, such as kidney diseases and heart diseases, are excessive among negroes, which no doubt reflect lower standards of personal hygiene among the colored people, and also the effects of the infectious diseases so prevalent at the younger ages.

Infant mortality is a serious problem among the colored people. In some districts the death rate is as high as 200 deaths per 1,000 colored births. The mortality of the negro mother in child-birth is also much above that of white women.

No group of people can afford to be indifferent to the proper care of women in child-birth, or to the preservation of infant life.

Another condition producing mortality among negroes is homicide. The crime of homicide has assumed alarming proportions among the colored male population of the U. S. In fact it is about 10 times that of white males.

The New York City Department of Health has endeavored through education to change these conditions for the better among the colored population of this city, and has inaugurated a program of health education, of nursing and of co-operation with the negro churhces, negro civic groups and negro schools.

We should remember that such health work will add two to three years to the average life period which each individual citizen may ordinarily expect. The question may be honestly asked of the colored man, "Is death preventable—can life be conserved?"

For many years, the whole public health problem of this city has been based upon the thought that a great deal of sickness and death can be prevented. Some sanitarians have said that as many as one-half of the deaths occurring could be postponed many years, and some eminent statisticians state that it is primarily a question of education and we are of the opinion that in furthering this program of public health education, we are proceeding along the right lines.

The Department of Health has published a number of pamphlets, written in simple English, easily understood, on the care of the expectant mother, on the child, on diet and other similar topics. The amount of this literature gathered by the colored people of this city is extremely small. There have been given during the past two years lectures by speakers from the Department of Health to groups of colored persons and we feel that there is an increased co-operation in our work, but there is an unfortunate demand, as shown by the excessive death rates and sickness rates for a greater activity in this respect.

This work has demonstrated that life can be prolonged through various simple measures which can be undertaken without much individual experience. All that is oftentimes required is adherence to the laws of clean living. The colored people can profit more from conservation work than any other race. The same code for health education and for the care of the sick exists among colored people as well as among the white race, perhaps, to a slightly larger degree.

There are probably very many families among the colored people who are in need of this health information. If properly carried out, the saving in the prevention of sickness, and the postponement of death means a greater service to the City of New York. We look forward to the day when the colored race to a man will appreciate the importance of this undertaking and will respond willingly and cheerfully.

Public health education is conducted as a large humanitarian effort in which the saving of lives of citizens of the City of New York is the main part of this effort. I hope it will not be long before the majority of the colored race in this citk will appreciate this fact.

NEGRO HEALTH

2/24/22
Christian Recorder

We have had considerable comment upon our article of several weeks ago, with regard to the conservation of health and extending the lives of our people. We are more than ten years behind the white people. One of the first things to do is to get hold of the facts.

Why do not Negroes live as long as white people?

What is the difference in this rate?

Why is the average life of the Negro far less than that of the white man?

Why is the sickness rate of the Negro much more than that of the white?

Are not these questions of sufficient value to warrant our serious study of them? Ought we not to endeavor to get hold of the facts? We have studied seriously the subject of education. Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones spent years on the subject of education of Negroes and Negro institutions. It was published in great volumes by the United States Commissioner of Education. Mr. Carter G. Woodson has been granted $50,000 for the study of the history of the Negro.

Perhaps the most important study of the health and physique of the Negroes was by Frederick L. Hoffman of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, made about 30 years ago, and published under the title of "Race Traits and Tendencies." Mr. Hoffman made out a pretty bad case against the Negro. The result was that nearly every insurance company discriminated against the Negro, and public opinion was greatly influenced against us. But up to this day Hoffman's book is regarded as authority and is studied in most of the large American universities.

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Health — 1922

General.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLUE CIRCLE ON JAN. 11TH

The Circle for Needy Relief, Inc., reported its accomplishments for 1921 at best in the history of the organization. The annual meeting on Wednesday evening, January 11th, was presided over by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of Washington, D. C., acting general chairman of the organization.

The report of the executive secretary, Miss Belle Davis, showed a remarkable increase in accomplishments as compared with 1920 and was received with applause by the members and board of directors. Among some of the accomplishments mentioned in the secretary's report were: appropriate office headquarters in the Penn Terminal Building, 370 Seventh avenue, where other national health agencies are housed; a functioning health program that does not duplicate effort; the endorsement of the program as a most safe and sound one by the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation of Atlanta, Ga., by Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer of Alabama, by the State Health Public Nursing Supervisors of the southern states, by Dr. James H. Dillard of the John F. Slater Fund, and the National Asosciation of Colored Graduate Nurses and other national health agencies.

The secretary gave a brief summary of her work followed by a summary of the nurses' work, showing a total of thirty-seven public talks 210 private interviews with a total of 3,319 personal letters for funds, cooperation, endorsement, etc. A total of $2,351.66 for general and health relief, including two scholarships for public health nursing courses at Columbia University Summer School, has been spent by The Circle and a total of $2,236.38 for general and health relief by the units including the completion of the Palatka, Florida, Health Center, making a grand total of $4,588.04 spent by the organization for general and health relief. The secretary then gave the following summary of the nurses' report: Total number of visits to the sick 2,681; visits and health talks in the rural schools, 55; health literature distributed (pieces), 5,000; clinics held with local doctors assistance, 2.

Mrs. Helen Curtis and Dr. Emmett J. Scott were selected as new board members to The Circle's staff. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was elected as honorary president of The Circle.

Dr. Brown, in his closing remarks, said that with the counsels, interest and services of those connected with The Circle, they will achieve the purpose of the organization—the organization of colored communities to secure public health nursing service.

Board members present were: Dr. E. P. Roberts, treasurer; Dr. Haven Emerson, former Health Commissioner of New York City; Miss Ann Doyle, U. S. public health nurse; Dr. I. E. Moorland, senior secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Eva D. Bowles of the National Board, Y.W. C. A.; Franklin O. Nichols, Social Hygienne Association; and Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age.

Among the members and friends present were E. K. Jones, National Urban League; Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Mrs. Wynn, Miss Frances Williams, Mrs. Benj. F. Brown, Mrs. Natalie Stewart, J. P. Junco and Cleveland Allen.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU WASHINGTON

Supreme Circle 1/21/22
Albany Ga.

Miss Lathrop urges Expansion of Work of Children's Bureau in Ninth Annual Report to the Secretary of Labor,

"Plainly the task of social study is progressive and can not be completed, and thus far the bureau has hardly made a begining in performing the vast task assigned to it," says Julia C. Lathrop in her annual report to the Secretary of Labor, made public today. This is her ninth annual report as Chief, written on the eve of her resignation last August.

The report sets forth the cooperation which the bureau has effected with various governmental, State and private agencies, and urges further correlation and cooperation in child welfare work. The achievements of the bureau during the last year are described under each of its five divisions, and progress in the bureau's first child-welfare study in our island possessions is reported.

Included in the year's work of the Child's Hygiene Division were children's health conferences conducted in small towns and rural communities by the staff of the bureau's Child Welfare Special, a motor truck fitted up for health consultations. A total of 1,990 children were examined in a section of Kentucky, and numerous cases of malnutrition were found, even among the children of the well-to-do farmers. Personal instructions were given to mothers and teachers in the proper feeding and general hygiene care of children, and efforts were made to see that permanent, active interest in child-welfare measures was established. In Arkansas the "Special" made its way through floods, and over bad roads and steep mountains, reaching six counties in which 1,228 children were examined. As a result, the report states several communities are undertaking follow-up work.

The principal studies of the Industrial Division during the year were concernned with child-welfare in coal-mining camps and in cotton-growing sugar-beet, and truck farming areas. The report calls attention to the injurious effect of too early and too heavy labor, in agricultural no less than in industrial pursuits. An average age of only 11 years was found among the child workers of the sugar-beet fields studied. An important piece of work accomplished through the industrial division was the preliminary report of the committee appointed by the bureau to formulate standards of normal development and sound health for children entering employment and children at work. These recommendations will be revised from time to time in the light of further research and experience.

Juvenile court studies made in ten courts by the Social Service Division revealed great diversity in procedure, organization and methods. A conference on juvenile courts was held in June, under the joint aspicies of the Children's Bureaeu and the National Probation Association. As a rult of this conference, a committee of judges, probation officers, and others interested in the proble mwas appointed by the bureau to serve as an advisory committee on juvenile court standards.

A study of children violating laws of the United States showed that the total number of children violating Federal laws each year is probably at least 1,00, that many of these children come up for trial in the Federal Courts, and that procedure in these courts is fundamentally unadapted to children's work. The Department of Justice and the Post Office Department were most helpful in making available the data on which the study was based.

62 *The Literary Digest for February 18, 1922*

WHERE NEGROES ARE IMMUNE

MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER and diphtheria seem to avoid the negro. The colored race is relatively free from these and other epidemic diseases, despite the fact that its general death rate is higher than that of the whites, we are told by the author of an article in the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York). He thinks that the study of the facts may throw light on the nature of these diseases, on the processes of immunization and on the racial traits and tendencies of the colored people. He continues:

"Negroes are relatively free from such important epidemic diseases as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. In the case of each, environmental conditions among negroes would lead us to expect them to have higher case and death rates than do the whites. But, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the rule. Negro children, wherever the facts have been studied, have fewer cases of these diseases and fewer deaths in proportion to the population exposed. The most reliable data are those for deaths. Among white children insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, the death-rate for measles for the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, was 8.9 per 100,000; for colored children the rate was only 4.8. For diphtheria, the figures for the same period are: white, 25.1; colored, 8.4. For scarlet fever, the death-rates are: white, 7.6 and colored, 1.6. The experience for the death Registration Area of the United States corresponds closely with these figures as does also that for a number of cities with large colored populations.

"The report of Drs. Love and Davenport on the incidence of disease among white and colored troops, during the late war, shows very clearly that these diseases were much more frequently reported among white troops than among colored. In addition to these three diseases, we find a record of relative immunity among the negroes for such conditions as yellow fever, erysipelas and cancer of the skin. These diseases share with the above the characteristic of having definite skin manifestations."

Just what part the peculiarities of the negro skin play in bringing this immunity about is still an unsolved question, the writer admits. It has been suggested that the heavier pigmentation and more pronounced secretory activities of the sweat glands offer greater protection against these diseases than is found among the whites. This is a problem which will require further study. He proceeds:

"With reference to the epidemic diseases noted above, it should be remembered that even tho colored people have fewer cases of these conditions, they are prone to suffer more severely when they are attacked. In other words, the case fatality rates for some of these conditions, at least, are higher for the colored than they are for the whites. Their immunity consists in their racial capacity to resist infection rather than in a superior resistance to the ravages of these diseases when once attacked.

"In addition to these diseases with skin manifestations, negroes appear to have greater immunity from attack from diseases

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which reflect metabolic disturbances. Diabetes is an example. In the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, the death-rate among Industrial policy-holders of the Metropolitan was 14.8 for whites and 11.1 for colored. Metabolic diseases are very definitely related to the stability of the nervous system, and it is interesting in this connection to find Drs. Love and Davenport reporting that 'The nervous system of uninfected negroes shows fewer cases of instability than that of the whites.' In their investigations they recorded only about one-third as many cases of neurasthenia and constitutional psychopathic state; they recorded only one-half as much alcoholism in colored as in white troops. Functional defects of the heart of nervous origin were only about one-half as common in the camps among colored as among white troops. They conclude that the negro has more stable nerves and metabolizes better. With reference to their observations about nervous conditions, it is interesting to study the death-rates for locomotor ataxia. This disease is now generally recognized as a condition of syphilitic origin. Yet, the negro, who suffers with a death-rate from syphilis at least three times that of the whites, actually has a lower mortality from this nervous manifestation of syphilis.

"The racial differences of disease afford a very fruitful field for further investigation which should be cultivated by those who are located in those parts of the country where comparisons between the two races can best be made."

N Y C WORLD

FEBRUARY 26, 1922

Relative Immunity of Negroes to Disease

ALTHOUGH Negroes have a higher general death rate than have whites, they enjoy a greater degree of immunity from a number of important diseases, says the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A study of the facts may throw light upon the nature of these diseases, on the processes of immunization and on the racial traits and tendencies of the colored people.

Negroes are relatively free from such important epidemic diseases as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. In the case of each, environmental conditions among the Negroes would lead us to expect them to have higher ease and death rates than do the whites. But as a matter of fact the reverse is the rule. Negro children, wherever the facts have been studied, have fewer cases of these diseases and fewer deaths in proportion to the population exposed. The most reliable data are those for deaths. Among white children insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, the death rate for measles for the ten-year period 1911 to 1920 was 8.9 per 100,000; for colored children the rate was only 1.8. For diphtheria the figures for the same period are: White, 25.1; colored, 7.4. For scarlet fever the death rates are: White, 7.6; colored, 1.6.

The report of Dr. Love and Dr. Davenport on the incidence of disease among white and colored troops during the late war shows very clearly that these diseases were much more frequently reported among white troops than among the colored. In addition to these three diseases we find a record of relative immunity among the Negroes for such conditions as yellow fever, erysipelas and cancer of the skin. These diseases share with the above the characteristic of having definite skin manifestations.

The group, as a whole, forms a considerable number of conditions in which Negroes enjoy a greater immunity than do whites. Just what part the peculiarities of the Negro skin play in bringing this immunity about is still an unsolved question, says the New York Medical Journal. It has been suggested that the heavier pigmentation and more pronounced secretory activities of the sweat glands offer greater protection against these diseases than among the whites.

With reference to the epidemic diseases noted above, it should be remembered that even though colored people have fewer cases of these conditions they are prone to suffer more severely when they are attacked. In other words, the case fatality rates for some of these conditions, at least, are higher for the colored than they are for the whites. Their immunity consists in their racial capacity to resist infection rather than in a superior resistance to the ravages of these diseases when once attacked.

In addition to these diseases with skin manifestations Negroes appear to have greater immunity from attack from diseases which reflect metabolic disturbances. Diabetes is an example. In the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, the death rate among industrial policyholders was 14.8 for whites and 11.1 for colored. Metabolic diseases are very definitely related to the stability of the nervous system, and it is interesting in this connection to find Dr. Love and Dr. Davenport reporting that "the nervous system of uninfected Negroes shows fewer cases of instability than that of the whites."

THE AGE OF MANKIND.

Montgomery Advertiser 4/16/22

We stand in puzzled awe of our leading scientists. Their certainty and cocksureness reduces us to a silent wonder. Not that we have no proper respect for science, for we accept science as one of the greatest fields of human knowledge. No intelligent man could deny its usefulness to humanity, or its contributions to the store of human knowledge. But we suspect that the scientists themselves take science a bit too seriously and make too much of a fetish of it.

Professor Edwin C. Conklin, of Princeton University, in a speech before Yale students, for instance, gave us a shock. Among other things he said:

> Most people think that man is far better physically and intellectually than centuries ago. As a matter of fact, there is no good reason to believe there has been any material change in the human race since the last ice age, about 20,000 or 30,000 years ago. So far as man's cranial capacity is concerned there has been no increase during that time.
>
> All the signs point to the conclusion that man has reached his greatest development along physical and intellectual lines. If there are any changes they will be minor ones, unless, indeed, there be such another secular change as an ice age.
>
> What progress man has made in the last 20,000 years has been social rather than biological. Knowledge has increased and been preserved and transmitted, but I can see no reason to believe the intellectual capacity of man is any greater now than it was in the time of Socrates and Aristotle."

There are two or three declarations in that extract which give us pause and stimulate us to thought. We are not disposed to scrutinize his off-hand suggestion, that men were alive and doing well 30,000 years ago. We do not know; we would not dare a contradiction. Perhaps the scientists are right; perhaps they have at last agreed upon the age of man. They have differed about it in the past, while they have been more or less in agreement that the age of the world as given in the Bible is wrong. But in some thirty years of more or less accurate reading and observation, the figures accepted by a large body of scientists as that of the age of the world have been revised; a new age has been set, only to give way to another, when another strong-minded scientist came forward.

We are frankly impressed by the statement of Professor Conklin that man's cranial capacity, or physical powers, has not increased in 20,000 years; that while there has been wider dissemination of knowledge, the real progress of man has been "social rather than biological." It interests us to speculate on the queer truth, if it is a truth, that the early Aryans, with a bronze sword and the skin of a beast, who benevolently assimilated neighboring tribes, had the brain power, and the physical stamina of the modern man who fought the world war.

The armor of princes and knights of late Middle Ages, preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and with recorded history of the men who wore them, do not bear out the statement of Professor Conklin, unless we concede that there was a marked retrogression, from primitive man to the knights and warriors of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries. There are certain sets of armor there, which were worn by noblemen, whose history is at hand. Some have their portraits preserved painted in the same armor that stands in the Museum of Art. One distinguished knight and nobleman of the court of Queen Elizabeth, is pictured in a suit of silver plaited armor, preserved in the Museum, that he wore to tournament and to the wars.

It would take the smallest of American soldiers to wear comfortably this suit of an Englishman's armor of the Sixteenth century. An average sized soldier, or one above the average size, could not wear this English knight's armor, or the armor of his fellow knights. The curator of the Armor Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art said that many visitors impressed by the small size of the armor thought they had made an interesting discovery—the average man of today was larger than the athletic knights of five thundred years ago. It was, he said, no discovery, that truth had been accepted and discussed for years. He said, furthermore, that if a squad of modern soldiers were sent to him to be equipped with old armor, he could not fit them out unless the men were the smallest in a company.

There were other things in this lecture of Professor Conklin which was qualified to challenge interest. For instance, the human race, particularly in America, was being endangered by an unwise amalgamation of the different races. Mulattoes he said, already number one-fourth as many as blacks and they are increasing at double the rate of the blacks. The result was generally detrimental to America, while it might tend to raise the standard of the negro race.

There was a serious note in the Princeton man's talk. He predicted that two or three generations would witness the disappearance of the best American stock, by amalgamation and because of the low birth rate of the best American families. He suggests that society take a hand in establishing a plan for artificial selection among the upper strata of mankind, in the near future.

The South is not faced by the prospect of the disappearance of the old American stock. It is now regarded as the salvation of the country in which the best families of Americans yet remain—as the real home of Americanism. There is no immediate prospect of the disappearance of countless families, who can trace a descent direct from colonial times. European immigration, on a large scale, passed us by and race suicide is not so much a factor in the social life of our people as it is in the cities of the North.

Washington Colored Folk Have Large Death Rate

The death rate among the colored people in Washington still continues about double that of the whites. Last month the latter had a death rate of 11.7 per 1,000, while the colored amounted to 21.3 per 1,000. It is rather astonishing that there were 164 births, of which were white and 143 colored. This is hard to explain in view of the continued increase of the colored population in Washington.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health – 1922

MRS. WILSON DONATES $1,000 TO WELFARE ASS'N

In memory of her mother, Mrs. C. J. Walker, Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson has contributed $1,000 to the National Child Welfare Association to aid in its work among the colored children of the country. The gift by Mrs. Walker Wilson was brought forth by the offer of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, who offered to contribute $5,000 to the National Child Welfare Association for its work among colored children, provided a like amount was raised by the association among those interested in the movement.

The Association aims to drive home its lessons for the betterment of the race by means of posters and has created a department to aid colored children, by poster prepared especially for them. Each poster carried its message of health or mental and spiritual growth in rhyme and with suitable pictures.

A special set of pictures has been prepared for colored children and the best qualities of the race are made prominent in them. The posters cover such subjects as "The Care of Babies," "The A-1 American Boy," "The Modern Health Crusader," "Health and Character" and allied subjects.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
APRIL 15, 1922

TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY.

One's chance of contracting tuberculosis in New York City depends (1) on where one lives, (2) how one lives—i. e., on the diet, housing conditions, healthfulness of occupation, etc.; (3) on where and how one's ancestors lived. The latest report of the New York Tuberculosis Association shows that one of the very best ways of avoiding this disease is to have one's ancestors live for many generations in congested urban districts. Under such conditions families who are susceptible to tuberculosis die out and those who have acquired a hereditary immunity live on.

This seems to be why the Jewish residents of certain crowded districts on the east side of New York have a tuberculosis rate less than half that of the city as a whole, whereas the rate among the Italian, Irish and Negro populations in lower Manhattan, along the North River and in the "San Juan Hill" district is several times the rate for the entire city. Such statistics have no relation to the mythical question of racial superiority or inferiority. Other things being equal, tuberculosis kills people whose ancestors lived rural lives or who came from climates milder than that prevailing here. Those who thrive best in cities or in a northern latitude might lose their advantage if they were compelled to live in the country or below the fortieth parallel of latitude. The statistics indicate the wisdom of concentrating the fight against tuberculosis upon those races which are most susceptible to it.

But even among the highly resistant Jewish population the death rate is much less in the comparatively comfortable Bronx than in the crowded districts of downtown Manhattan, and the lowest death rate in the city—21 a thousand as against a metropolitan average of 148—is in the blocks which face Central Park on the east. An occupational survey would probably give more information regarding the conditions which bring about the disease.

But "tuberculosis in New York," the association concludes, "is found to be vanishing first where there is a sufficiency of food, fresh air and sunlight, and where a proper opportunity exists for the healthful enjoyment of work and life." In other words, this is in the last analysis a disease of the pocketbook—of low wages, high rents, and high prices. When every one has as much fresh air and sunlight, as good food, and as wholesome working and living conditions as can be found along the east side of upper Fifth avenue, tuberculosis will be as rare as leprosy.

DR. COPELAND TO SPEAK ON HEALTH AND BUSINESS

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, will be the chief speaker at the closing meeting of the annual health campaign conducted by New York social service agencies, at Salem M. E. Church, 104 West 133rd street, Sunday, April 9th, at 4 p. m. The meeting will take the form of a symposium on "The Negro's Progress in Health and Business."

Dr. Godfrey Nurse, president North Harlem Medical Association, will also speak, and Dr. E. P. Roberts will preside.

The *Southern Indicator* recently noted the taking of necessary measures to better the health conditions among the colored school population of Greenville, S. C. It said:

That dental afflictions exist to a surprising extent among colored school children in Greenville has just been demonstrated through investigations by the city health department. A total of 134 students have been examined at the Mattoon school on Hampton avenue, and of this number but 12 had teeth in perfect condition. The remainder had decayed teeth, crooked teeth, and scores of cases of "toothache" were among those examined.

The examination was carried out by Dr. C. L. Eccleston, local Negro dentist, and J. T. Hester, a nurse, working under the department of health. After the examinations were made a total of 112 students had their teeth cleaned. Forty-six fillings were put in, three cases of crooked teeth were attended to, 8 teeth extracted, two bridges put in and three cases of pyorrhea were treated.

The value of this sort of work is reflected not only in the general improvement of health among the children, but in the greater progress they are able to make in their studies. All city health authorities would do well to encourage movements of this nature.

New York

HEALTH COMMISSIONER COPELAND SENDS RINGING MESSAGE TO COLORED NEW YORK ON HEALTH

New York News

Consumption and Small Pox Claim a Frightful Proportion of Victims Among Colored Folks, Says New York Health Official—Health Message for Colored New York

4/3/22

The reduction of mortality among the colored race is a matter which seriously concerns the public health department for the reason that the infant mortality of this special group as well as the general mortality of adults, is unfavorably high when compared to other races. There are more than 11,000,000 colored people in the United States and it is said that in a district of one and half miles of Harlem there are over 100,000 colored people, and that the overcrowding in this particular territory is disadvantageous not only to the colored people themselves, but also the balance of the community.

The outstanding problem today of the colored people is "Health." Health is fundamnetal to well-being. No race whether it be black or white, can be well off if it is seriously affected by disease and if its members suffer from premature death. No people can progress economically, spiritually or otherwise, if they are constantly handicapped with poor health. The poor health of the colored race in this city is not limited to sex, nor to adults, but includes children also, and especially the very young child and the infant.

All occupations are also represented. A good fair index of our general population with its many alien people living in this city is well emphasized by a cross section of the group represented by the colored race.

The New York City department of Health is in a particularly advantageous position to know the facts of the present status of the health of the colored people of New York City. At the close of each week, the essential facts, as indicated by statistics of mortality, are known in the Department of Health and these figures extend back many years and from this we know that the death rate of colored persons is about 60 per cent in excess of that of white people.

Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most important cause of death among the colored people. The death rate is about twice as high as among the white people. The disease is a veritable scourge among young negroes. Tuberculosis is primarily a disease of young people, but it is especially so among young colored people. In fact, the great excess of tuberculosis mortality among negroes is almost entirely limited to the early years of life.

Other diseases and conditions are also very prevalent among negroes. Syphilis, typhoid fever, and intestinal disturbances are particularly high among the colored race.

If we would examine the draft examination made during the war by the U. S. Army, we find the same facts in evidence, namely, a very much higher rate among colored people than among the white, which conditions reflect the sanitary environment of their surroundings. It is very likely that this fact in mainly responsible for the high tuberculosis rate among this very group.

The death rates from chronic diseases, which are particularly prevalent at the older ages, such as kidney diseases and heart diseases, are excessive among negroes, which no doubt reflect lower standards of personal

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

hygiene among the colored people, and also the effects of the infectious diseases so prevalent at the younger ages.

Infant mortality is a serious problem among the colored people. In some districts the death rate is as high as 200 deaths per 1,000 colored births. The mortality of the negro mother in child-birth is also much above that of white women.

No group of people can afford to be indifferent to the proper care of women in child-birth, or to the preservation of infant life.

Another condition producing mortalitay among negroes is homicide. The crime of homicide has assumed alarming proportions among the colored male population of the U. S. In fact, it is about 10 times that of white males.

The New York City Department of Health has endeavored through education to change these conditions for the better among the colored population of this city, and has inaugurated a program of health education, of nursing and of co-operation with the negro churches, negro civic groups and negro schools.

We should remember that such health work will add two to three years to the average life period which each individual citizen may ordinarily expect. The question may be honestly asked of the colored man, "Is death preventable—can life be conserved?"

For many years, the whole public health problem of this city has been based upon the thought that a great deal of sickness and death can be prevented. Some sanitarians have said that as many as one-half of the deaths occurring could be postponed many years, and some eminent statisticians state that it is primarily a question of education and we are of the opinion that in furthering this program of public health education, we are proceeding along the right lines.

The Department of Health has published a number of pamphlets, written in simple English, easily understood, on the care of the expectant mother, on the child, on diet and other similar topics. The amount of this literature gathered by the colored people of this city is extremely small. There have been given during the past two years lectures by speakers from the Department of Health to groups of colored persons and we feel that there is an increased co-operation in our work, but there is an unfortunate demand, as shown by the excessive death rates and sickness rates, for a greater activity in this respect.

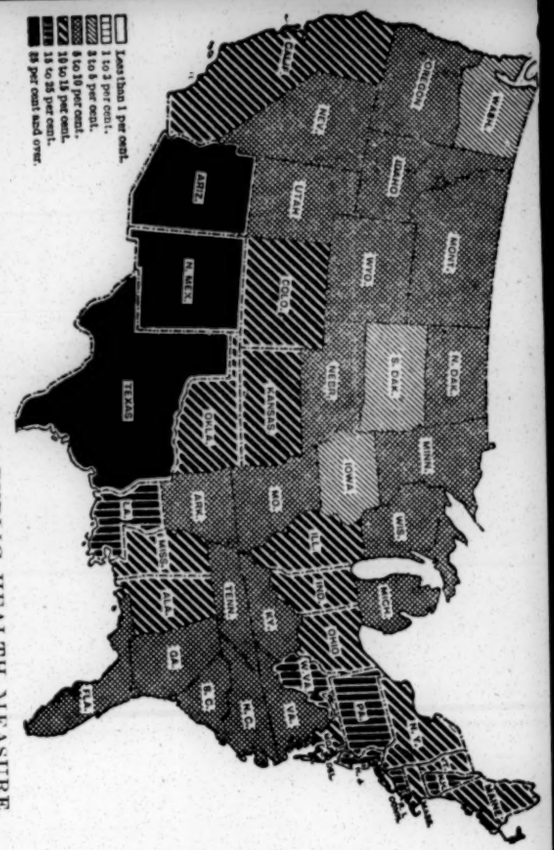
This work has demonstrated that life can be prolonged through various simple measures which can be undertaken without much individual experience. All that is oftentimes required is adherence to the laws of clean living. The colored people can profit more from conservation work than any other race. The same code for health education and for the care of the sick exists among colored people as well as among the white race, perhaps, to a slightly larger degree.

There are probably very many families among the colored people who are in need of this health information. If properly carried out, the saving in the prevention of sickness, and the postponement of death means a greater service to the City of New York. We look forward to the day when the colored race to a man will appreciate the importance of this undertaking and will respond willingly and cheerfully.

Public health education is conducted as a large humanitarian effort in which the saving of lives of citizens of the City of New York is the main part of this effort. I hope it will not be long before the majority of the colored race in this city will appreciate this fact.

"MY PEOPLE ARE DESTROYED FOR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE."

At least, where people are unlettered and ignorant it has been shown that they are more liable to fall victims to certain diseases. The map shows for the year 1920 the percentage of illiteracy prevailing in various parts of the country.



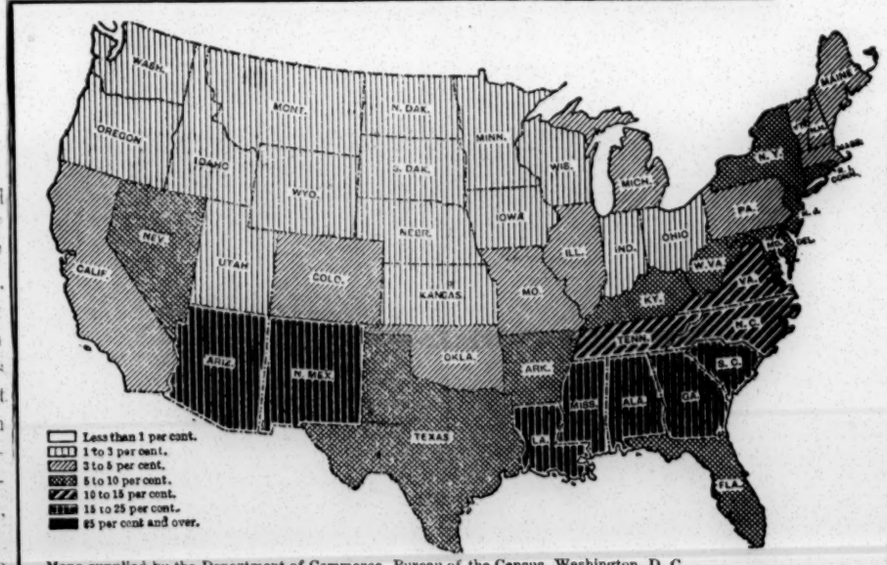
COMPULSORY EDUCATION IS A PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURE, if recent students are correct in finding the highest death-rate where there is the greatest illiteracy. In 1910 two-thirds of our illiterates lived in cities and were for the most part foreign born. The map shows the distribution of illiteracy among foreign born whites in 1900.

IGNORANCE AND ILLNESS

SICKNESS DUE TO IGNORANCE exists everywhere, and lack of knowledge is as much a menace to our health and comfort as are bacteria or deadly toxins. This is brought out in an editorial contribution to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). It has been recently shown that for a notable group of diseases the death-rate is greater in regions where illiteracy prevails. The preservation of public health has not heretofore been urged as a reason for the maintenance and improvement of schools and colleges; but it would now appear to be a perfectly valid one, in addition to all the powerful motives that we already have for keeping up our educational standards. Writes the author of the editorial to which we have already referred:

"The problems of preventive medicine involve factors of widely different origin and significance, each of which must be evaluated and assigned a corresponding responsibility. Premature breakdown and premature death, for example, have been attributed to a diversity of causes, such as heredity, infections, poisons, mental strain, physical strain, mental inactivity, physical inactivity, accidents and improper diet. Obviously, each of these demands special consideration in any effort to control or modify the mortality of a group. As Chief Justice Taft has remarked, 'while it is true that to the public mind there is a more lurid and spectacular menace in such diseases as smallpox, yellow fever and plague, medical men and public health workers are beginning to realize that, with the warfare against such maladies well organized, it is now time to give attention to the heavy loss from lowered physical efficiency and chronic preventable disease, a loss exceeding in magnitude that sustained from the more widely feared communicable diseases.'

"No one will question that ignorance acts as a stumbling-block in the path to progress in matters of health as in other fields of human welfare. Pearl has exprest the conviction that one of the greatest difficulties with which the health officer has to contend, in his efforts to ameliorate the conditions which make for morbidity and mortality, must surely be the ignorance of great masses of the population with which he has to deal. So much of effective public health work goes back, on final analysis, to a basis of personal hygiene, he adds, that the dense ignorance and, what is worse, sheer stupidity of a not negligible fraction of our population must be a limiting factor."



Maps supplied by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

According to the census of 1910, we are told, about five and a half million persons in this country were illiterate. More than a third of all illiterates at that time were country-dwellers. The rural illiteracy problem, according to the available statistics, lies with the negroes and native whites, and the urban with the foreign born. The writer continues:

"Pearl and Ilsley of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health have attempted to evaluate statistically the possible correlation of mortality in American cities and illiteracy, which must inevitably contribute to detrimental ignorance. Their study indicates that the percentage of illiteracy in an urban community in this country is a significant factor in influencing unfavorably the death-rate of the community from all causes, and under certain particular causes, notably diarrhea and enteritis, pneumonia, diphtheria and measles. The typhoid fever, whooping-cough and puerperal fever death-rates are apparently not significantly correlated with the percentage of illiteracy, for probably quite different reasons in the different cases. Furthermore, there is apparently no significant net correlation between the death-rates from either tuberculosis of the lungs or nephritis with the percentage of illiteracy, presumably for the reason that in these diseases the innate constitution of the individual is an etiologic fact of great importance. If the ignorance which illiteracy postulates can seriously affect the equipment of our population for 'meeting the battle of existence,' the tentative conclusions just reviewed present a strong argument in favor of certain types of elementary education as a public health measure."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

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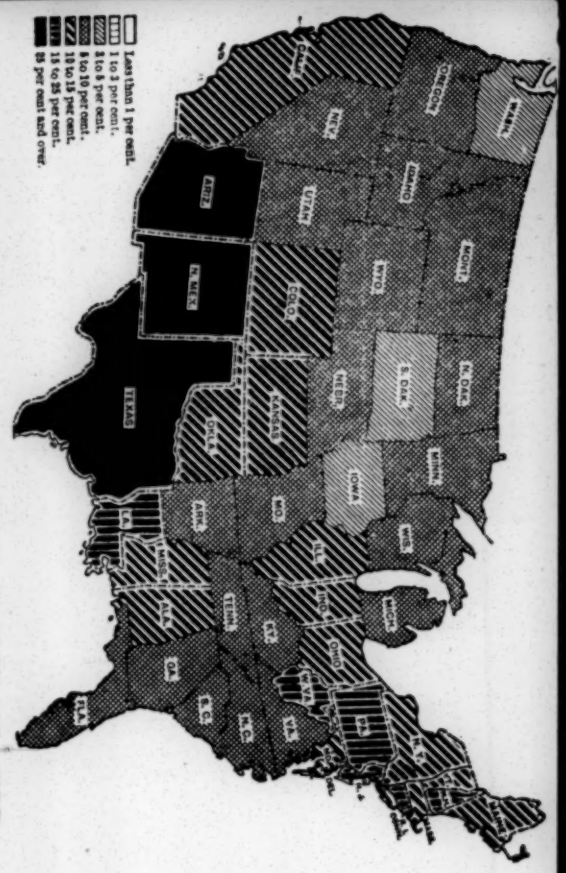

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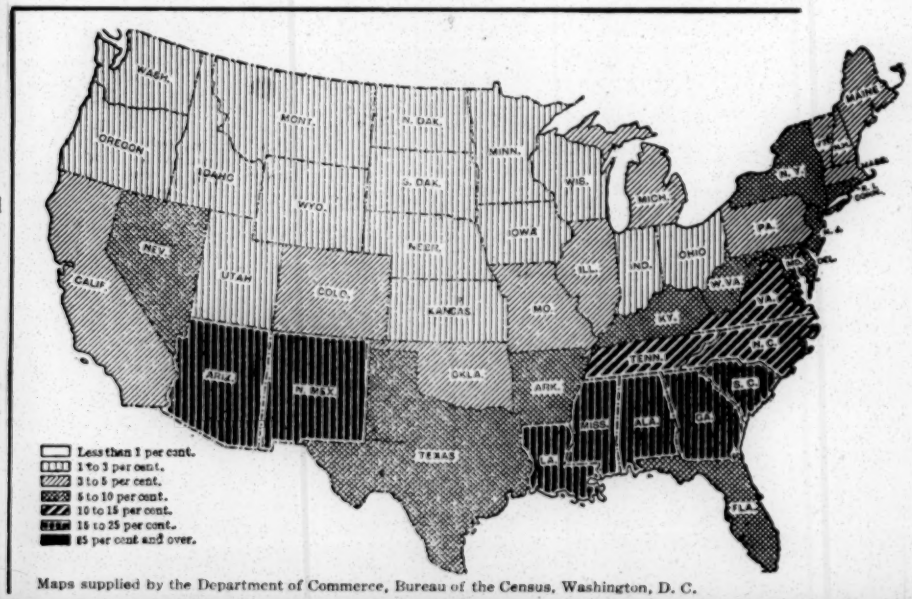


Maps supplied by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Health— 1922.

TRENTON LEADS IN HEALTH WORK AMONG CHILDREN

Shares First Place With Newton, Mass., In National Association Survey

TRENTON N J TIMES
JUNE 13, 1922

NEGRO PUPILS HAVE FINEST TEETH HERE

That Trenton, together with Newton, Mass., ranks as the leader among the cities of the United States in the health education among pupils was announced by Dr. LeRoy A. Wilkes, medical director of the schools today. Dr. Wilkes says this classification has been made by the National Child Health Education Association in a bulletin sent out announcing its annual conference at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., June 26 to July 1.

Among the problems which Dr. Wilkes will discuss before the association will be that of the condition of teeth as found among Trenton school children. In a recent survey of the city's schools, Dr. Wilkes found, to his astonishment, that the best average condition of teeth in the city is to be found among the negro children of the Escher Street School, with Nixon School, also a negro school, in third place, but with another negro school, Lincoln, in 20th place.

How to account for this phenomenon was the task of Dr. Wilkes feels he has accomplished. An analysis of the diets of the children in these schools revealed that most of those in the Escher and Nixon buildings have recently migrated here from southern points, while the children of the Lincoln building are largely children of northern-born negroes. An explanation of the healthy condition of the southern negroes teeth may be found in their diet of hard corn pone and green vegetables, Dr. Wilkes believes.

While the children of Hillcrest School were in second place, Dr. Wilkes believes this to be due to close attention by dentists in plugging the teeth. On the other hand, little or no dental work is done on the teeth of the negro children, and they are likely to have less respect for the tooth brush than have other children.

"My experience leads me to the belief that, slogans to the contrary, well brushed teeth are amost as subject to decay as are those getting no attention," said Dr. Wilkes. "Questions of fundamental health and especially those concerned with dietary conditions have much more effect on dental welfare than does the tooth brush," he continued. "Understand, I do not say the tooth brush is useless. I believe it helps. But we will never conquer dental troubles solely through its use."

Similar phenomena regarding the teeth of newly arrived immigrant children and their subsequent decay after a series of years of soft and sweet American diet confirms Dr. Wilkes in his belief that he has discovered the root of much tooth trouble. More attention to the value of plain foods, and especially green vegetables, would help to solve the problem of failing teeth, according to Dr. Wilkes.

New Jersey

Health — 1922.

Missouri

HEALTH PROGRAM TO BE AT CENTRAL, SUN. NIGHT

Entire Evening Given Over To This Unique Program Under Direction Of Mrs. Uxenia Scott Livingston.

St. Louis Argus
6-16-22

Seven neighborhood clubs, with a membership of over 100, organized by and under the direction of Uxenia Scott Livingston, Neighborhood Secretary of the Urban League, will give a special program at Central Baptist Church, corner Washington and Ewing, on this Sunday night, June 18th, at 8:00 o'clock. The entire services will be devoted to these exercises, the Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, Pastor, having decided to have this program rendered in full.

Demonstrations on health, ventilation, open air, food and reguar habits will be featured on this occasion. Mr. D. E. Gordon, of the Urban League Board, will preside. Mrs. J. L. Caston, Mrs. Laurie Smith, Mrs. Lulu Taylor, Miss Lillie Mae Aston, Mrs. Byrdie Smith, Miss Berenice Callier and Miss Bernice O'Neal are among the club presidents whose members will take part in the exercises. This program was rendered by the club members at the St. Paul Church, in May, when sixty-seven members participated, and it is expected that on this Sunday night at Central Baptist Church a much larger number will attend.

The public is most cordially invited to be present.

Health - 1922

Mississippi

OXFORD MISS EAGLE
JANUARY 19, 1922

REPORT OF HEALTH WORK IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY, 1921.

The State Board of Health, affiliating with the American Red Cross started a Health Campaign in Lafayette County September first, 1921. The object of this campaign being primarily to build up the health of the school child, thereby rendering him less susceptible to disease, and making him better physically to obtain an education. Also Health Education for prevention of disease for the entire county.

Following is report of work done the months of September, October, November and December:

Most of the work has been devoted to inspection of county school children and Rural sanitation.

The county health nurse, Miss Lillian M. Alexander, spent the month of September in the field with the home Doney, through whose kindness she was introduced and visited in the home of thirty families.

She has attended Parent-Teachers Association, of Oxford High School, also of Abbeville, Miss. Visited churches, hospitals, community canning meetings, Browning Club, Business Womans Club, Womans Missionary Dinner, Hi-Y Club of Oxford High School, banquet of the A. E. F. Club, banquet for Presbyterian students, at Presbyterian church, clinics held at Oxford Hospital, community Thanksgiving dinner at Union School, County Baptists Association meeting, and meeting of the D. A. R's.

Inspection of county school children was started October 8, 1921.

Number of white schools examined 37.

Number of colored schools examined 6.

Number of children given medical examinations 1,610.

Dr. Robinson of the department of Hygiene of the University of Mississippi, assisted by the County Nurse, has examined 1,387 children.

Dr. Bramlett, County Health officer, assisted by the County Nurse, has taken throat cultures of 178 children, 25 of whom were excluded from school as Diphtheria carriers.

Dr. Guyton, assisted by the County Nurse, has examined 60 children in Tyro School.

There are 57 white schools in Lafayette County, and about the same number of colored schools. 47 white schools have had Health Talks this year. 170 colored children have been examined, and Health Talks given in six colored schools.

Fifty visits have been made in homes by Miss Alexander.

Health songs and games for teaching Nutrition have been sent to 40 schools. Suggestions for feeding children have been given to a great many found to be under weight, also suggestions for cooking food for the sick.

A class in Hygiene and Home care of the sick, has been started at the Agricultural High School at College Hill. This course consists of 15 lessons. Demonstrations of how to give a patient a bed bath, a tub bath for a baby, and practical demontrations for caring for the sick in the home, have been given; also demonstrations for protection of the well members of the family.

Miss Alexander has given demonstrations of a bed bath in homes of patients ill with typhoid fever.

The names of 44 mid-wives have been registered and filed. Three hundred letters pertaining to rural sanitation have been sent out, and all schools have been requested to improve the sanitary conditions of their community.

Pleasant Ridge School has installed a sanitary privy.

Oxford High School was given a dental inspection by Dr. Hargis, and a campaign for 100 per cent perfect teeth is being launched.

The Oxford High School has been of invaluable assistance in furnishing books and magazines for some of the rural schools.

Following defects as found in 37 schools examined:

Defective teeth 412.
Under weight 337.
Defective eye sight 268.
Defective hearing 52.
Nasal defects 12.
Adenoids and tonsils 276.
Skin eruptions 77.
Positive tuberculosis 3.

Reported after a complete examination by a physician.

Two cases under treatment, no report on third.

Health talks given to school children 65.

Sanitary inspection visits 55.

Homes of children excluded from school visited 9.

Typhoid innoculations 1.

Literature pertaining to diseases most prevailent in Mississippi, has been placed in most of the rural schools.

Work of County Health Officer, for months of September, October, November, December:

Lectures to school children 5.
Attendance at lectures 325.
Special report on schools:
Number of schools visited 9.
Number of schools oiling floors 3.
Special report on inspections:
Number of hotels and restaurant inspected 21.
Number of court house inspections 4.
Number of jail inspections 4.
Number of depot inspections 6.
Number of soda fountain inspections 23.
Number of soft drink factories inspected 2.
Number of meat markets inspected 4.
Number of bakery inspections 4.
Number of grocery stores inspected 36.
Number of barber shop inspections 8.
Number of theatre inspections 2.
Number of laundry inspections 1.
Number of nuisances abated 1.
Special report on vaccination.
Number vaccinated against typhoid fever 149.
Special report on communicable diseases.
Number of cases:
Diphtheria 40.
Typhoid 5.
Influenza 52.
Number examined for tuberculosis 2.
Number sent literature on T. B. 2.
Number of cases of venereal disease followed up 2.
Number persons examined for venereal disease 2.
Number persons treated for venereal disease 2.
Number sanitary drinking fountains installed 4.
Vaccinated people at logging camp for typhoid, also investigated report of small pox in Toccopola neighborhood.

SET CLEAN-UP WEEK

Commercial Appeal

HAZLEHURST, Miss., July 14.—Monday, July 17, has been proclaimed "clean-up week" by Mayor Cooke, and he asks all to assist in the work, stating that the state board of health will lend its aid to the work here. Inspectors are expected to be here about July 22. It is the wish of the mayor to have the town in fine shape for their visitation of inspection. The city will furnish free transportation for all garbage to be carried away, and the people are rallying to the work and will spend a busy week getting the city properties in sanitary condition and free of all waste and cans.

Health – 1922.

Maryland

Part of New Health Unit

Baltimore Md. Afro-American 2/17/22

Appointed By Health Commissioner Jones Last Week For Work I n Colored Schools

MISS MARGARET TAYLOR
Photo by Penn Studio

DR. HUGH PRICE HUGHES

DR. JAMES B. HAWKINS

MISS OLGA MILLS
Photo by Penn Studio

The Health Unit

Baltimore Md. Afro-American 2/17/22

Mayor Broening's administration has been criticised for so many things that it has failed to do, that none of its achievements should be overlooked.

In one sense there is nothing political in the nature of the organization of a colored health unit by Health Commissioner C. Hampson Jones. Nevertheless, Dr. Jones is a part of the administration, and whatever he does in the end redounds to the credit or discredit of the whole city government.

A health unit, consisting of four physicians and eight nurses in the public schools, two school dentists, and a veneral clinic, requiring the services of two physicians, and two female workers, is not only a new thing in Baltimore, but a new thing for many cities of the South with large colored population. If possible in the near future a tuberculosis clinic is to be added.

Dr. Jones himself declares that he does not expect the death rate mediately as the result of the work among colored people to drop imof this colored unit. In five or ten years, however, their results should show in decreased number of fatalities from both children's and social diseases.

The Southern Sociological Conference in its annual report last year, asserted that improvements in education, health and crime in colored sections followed the appointment of colored educators, colored health officers and colored policemen. It is a fundamental principal of race psychology that colored leaders can direct the work among their own people to a better advantage that leaders from the other races.

Dr. Jones deserves the credit for recognizing this principle. If thirty out of every one thousand colored people die every year in Baltimore City and only seventeen out of every one thousand white people die during the same period,

Dr. Jones reasons that the proper thing to do is to put colored physicians and nurses to work instructing colored mothers how to look after newly born infants; school children must be examined frequently for children's diseases, and adults instructed how to treat venereal diseases.

The AFRO-AMERICAN desires to commend Dr. Jones for this step he has taken in organizing the colored health unit, and believes with him, that if the workers will apply themselves to study and to their work, they can convince the citizens of the city, black and white, that they are an indispensable part of the Health Department.

BIRTH REPORTS FAR BEYOND NORMALCY

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
SEPTEMBER 17, 1922

Number In Weekly Summary Is Nearly Double Average, Dr. Jones Says.

DEATH DECREASE SHOWN

Influenza Appears; 55 Whooping Cough Records Filed With Health Department.

Births reported to the Health Department last week tabulated 668, according to a bulletin sent Mayor Broening yesterday by Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Commissioner of Health. It was almost double the city's normal weekly birth rate. Dr. Jones was unable to explain it, in advance of an examination of the records. "It might be due," he said, 'to births of children reported for the irst time after the reopening of the chools last Wednesday."

Dr. Jones drew attention to the rule, adopted last year, requiring children, when entering the public schools for the first time, to present certificates of birth.

Birth Records Completed.

In cases where births are not recorded at the Health Department, parents and guardians must get them from the attending physician. In this way, it was pointed out, the Health Department is enabled to complete its birth records.

Of the births officially reported last week, 540 were white and 128 colored. There were 340 males and 328 females.

The disparity between 668 births and 176 deaths was a striking feature of Dr. Jones' weekly bulletin. While the birth rate was the highest in recent years, the death rate was the lowest since 1918. Here are the weekly figures of deaths for the last four years: 1922, 176; 1921, 184; 1920, 188; 1919, 192.

Of last week's deaths, 50 occurred in hospitals, 12 at Bay View and 5 in other institutions. Diseases were fatal in the following number of cases: Whooping cough, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, all forms, 16; cancer, 21; apoplexy, 10; heart disease, 23; bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 8; lobar-pneumonia, 4; summer complaints in babies under 2 years of age, 14; malformations and other diseases of early infancy, 16; Bright's disease, 13. There were nine fatal accidents and two suicides.

General Health Favorable.

Dr. Jones said, in a letter to the Mayor, the condition of the city was favorable generally. He added:

"Along the lines of causes of death presented in the report there has been a decrease in every item, or at least no increase, with the exception of an increse of two deaths due to lobar-pneumonia and an increase of four deaths due to accident.

"The reported cases of disease show a favorable condition of the city, with a slight exception in diphtheria, which shows an increase of nine in the reported cases."

Three cases of infantile paralysis were reported, compared with 10 cases and 3 deaths for the corresponding week of 1921.

Influenza has put in its appearance, six cases having been reported. There were eight cases of broncho-pneumonia and three of lobar-pneumonia.

Dr. Jones reported eight cases of typhoid fever. He said that in five cases the disease was contracted outside of Baltimore. One was due to contact with another case, one case still is under investigation and for one the department is without a clue. Other cases of communicable diseases reported were: Paratyphoid, 1; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 55; diphtheria, 17; dysentery, 5; mumps, 2; chickenpox, 3, and tuberculosis, all forms, 32.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health — 1922.

Negroes Will Hear Health Lectures

Atlanta Georgian

The State Board of Health will enter a new field of activity for negroes this week when it will conduct a health institute for the teachers attending the summer session of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School. 7-7-22

This institute will be conducted by local physicians and members of the staff of the State Board of Health. The subjects treated will cover a wide field of health activities and the lectures are planned to give these colored teachers more ability to be helpful in bettering health conditions in their communities.

Dr. Bocker, of the State Board of Health, who has been in charge of the arrangements, will lecture on child welfare and medical inspection of school children; Dr. Bowden, of the state board; Superintendent Ralph Newton, of Fort Valley, and Dr. T. D. Wallace, Jr., of Macon, on social disease; Dr. Haygood on rural sanitation and malaria control; Dr. Brown of Fort Valley, on tuberculosis, and T. J. Woofter, of the state committee, on race relations on organization.

NEGROES AIDING ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRIVE IN ATLANTA

Atlanta Constitution

Co-operation given the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis association by various club women, business men and other citizens is very gratifying to officials in charge of the Christmas seal sale, it was reported Thursday.

One of the most gratifying examples of co-operation shown is that given by the negroes of the city. Letters have been sent to 2,000 negroes of the city, each letter containing $1.00 worth of Christmas seals from the colored branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis association, of which L. L. Foster is seal manager. 12-8-22

The letters include a plea for support of the association which is doing such great work through its medical department to relieve the suffering among the colored people. J. A. Robinson, president of the colored branch of the association, urges his people to respond promptly to the call made by the letter.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health — 1922

Georgia

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
JANUARY 18 1922

GIFTS ARE NEEDED FOR NEGRO CLINIC

New Health Agency Started at Cuyler St. School.

With the services of the leading negro physicians pledged to the negro free clinic, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and other agencies interested in establishing the clinic are working hard to equip it and make it ready for operation.

The building at the Cuyler Street School which will be used for the clinic will be painted throughout and will have a bath and the necessary plumbing, basins, and lavatories. A considerable amount of furniture is needed for the offices and gifts are hoped for from those interested in the success of the clinic. Anyone who can contribute any of the things needed is asked to send it to the Cuyler Street School, or to notify the president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, W. G. Hill, at 811 West Thirty-seventh street. Among the articles needed are a gas heating stove or some other heating stove for the doctors' office, and chairs, a desk and table; for the waiting room, chairs, a table, a lounge and files; for the dental clinic, a table, cabinet and chairs; for the eye, ear, nose and throat department, a cabinet, table and files; for the surgical room, an operating table, desk and table. Other articles or equipment which may be used will be acceptable.

There will be a general medical clinic, a surgical clinic, a baby clinic, a room for examination and treatment of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, and also a laundry closet.

NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC AT COURT HOUSE

Columbus Enquirer
2/8/22

Started by Public Health Nurse Association with Drs. Thrash and Anderson in Charge — Many Cases.

The Public Health Nurse Association has started a negro tuberculosis clinic at the court house. Drs. Thrash and Anderson are the physicians in charge. This session of the clinic takes the place of one of those formerly given over to the examination of the white public of the city.

The recently employed negro nurse, Erlynne Ford, has been making a survey of all the negro population of the city, since Feb. 1, having found 35 cases of positive and suspected tuberculars in the section of Columbus south of Twelfth street, Wynnton, and that section of the city known as the "bottoms." This is considered as a rather high average, when the fact is taken into consideration that from every case that dies, nine active ones and a great number of suspects are supposed to "carry on" with the disease.

At the first clinic of this kind, held on last Monday afternoon there were six patients to be examined. This is about the largest number that can be handled efficiently, as the examination requires sometimes to be completed.

The association desires that the public understand that this diagnosis is free, and in cases where patients are not financially able to care for themselves, and no one else to look after them, the Public Health association provides free treatment. They urge the co-operation of the people of Columbus and surrounding territory in finding any case which may only be suspected as being tuberculosis, and send them to the clinics for both whites and negroes. The former being held every Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

NEGRO CLINIC OPENS FRIDAY

Savannah Ga.
Press
3/23/22

The clinic for the treatment of Negro patients suffering from tuberculosis will be opened tomorrow, Friday, afternoon at 4 o'clock and the public is invited. There will be three clinic days each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from three to five p. m. Every church and organization in the city is requested to cooperate with the Chatham Savannah Tuberculosis Association to make this clinic a means for the uplift and betterment of the community.

CITY GIVES $900 TO FREE CLINIC

CITY FEDERATION IS FULL OF THANKS

Savannah Ga.
Journal
4/1/22

All of the members of the Federation are jubilant with praise and thanksgiving for the appropriation of $900.00 from the City Council for the Free Colored Children's Clinic. This donation was recommended by Col. Gordon Saussy who has always been interested in the welfare of the city and all the people. Led on by this good man, and our own Mayor Stewart, and other good friends of the Cauncil, caused us to be favorably considered.

We have not the words to express our appreciation. The Federated Women were told to go and start the clinic and help would be forth-coming. Taking this advice the women went to work. This has taught us a great lesson of self-help first. We thank the Mayor and the Council for their kind donation to the clinic.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stoiber of New York have been visitors of our city. They are interested in the development of the colored people as well as their own people. They are friends of Prof. Hubert and interested in the work of Prof. Hubert and the teachers at Cuyler Street School are doing. Mr. Stoiber gave an interesting address to the Parent-Teachers Association of Cuyler and some of the Federated women on Monday afternoon. He was pleased to know of the work of the Federation and outlined an advanced idea of a work which he felt would benefit our people. This idea being already thought of and a committee had it in charge; so Mr. Stoiber gave the Federation $25.00 with which to begin this work. Mrs. Stoiber gave $5.00 to our clinic which she thinks is a great thing for our less fortunate. We thank these good friends most hearily for their liberality which is a tangible expression of their interest in helping us in this great uplift work.

The good minister, Rev. Daniel Wright told us in his sermon Sunday (which was so great and timely) that "a good friend is a gift from God, so in that spirit we pay our homage to our friends who are helping us in this great struggle for social uplift and development.

The monthly meeting of the Federation will be held on Wednesday night of next week (the first Wednesday night) at seven o'clock at St. Philip's A. M. E. Church, West Broad Street. Owing to the revival meeting at St. Paul's church, the meeting was changed. Let every department bring written reports to be read at this meeting.

Col. Dr. Koeper, our emcient Health officer had a big hand in helping to get this consideration from the Council for our clinic. He endorsed the appropriation and has given us every encouragement to go forward and establish the work.

Miss Robbins, Health Center nurse and Miss Wescott, Health City nurse have been wonderful in their interest in our clinic. These good women are really friends to us and to humanity in general.

The Federation of Colored Women's Clubs extend thanks and deep appreciation to these friends who are doing so much to make us a healthy people.

Mrs. Stoiber also contributed $20.00 toward the Detention Home work of the Federation.

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
FEBRUARY 4, 1922

STORK KEPT 'WAY AHEAD OF GRIM REAPER IN SAVANNAH DURING LAST DOZEN MONTHS

Health Department Figures Show There Were 351 More Births Than Deaths in Savannah During 1921. Mortality Among Negroes Greatly Exceeds That Among Whites.

The stork gave the grim reaper a good, stiff kick in the chest last year as far as the city of Savannah is concerned.

The city health office is now compiling vital statistic figures for its annual report. They show there were 351 more births than deaths in Savannah during 1921.

Morality.

Mortality among the negroes came near doubling that among the whites. The records show the following deaths from all causes: white, 611; colored, 1,154. Total, 1,765.

There were more white babies born during 1921 than coolred. The figures on births are: White, 1,177; colored, 939. Total 2,116.

Will Clean Up Valdosta

Atlanta Constitution
3/27/22

Valdosta, March 26.—(Special.)—The week of March 27 has been named for Clean-up week in Valdosta. The sanitary department of the city and the civic departments of several clubs will wage an active campaign to put the city in a sanitary condition before hot weather begins.

GAINESVILLE DOTS.

Atlanta Independent
4/29/22

Once more we turn our attention to the season that is counted most dear to all of us. Every anxious face you see bespeaks the feeling of new life that creeps into this world at this season of the year.

On Tuesday, April 4th, Misses Roxie and Mattie McKinney entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of the St. Paul M. E. Church at their home, 93 Athens street. An excellent program was rendered, after which a delightful menu was served. Those present reported a very pleasant evening.

Sunday, April 9th, the people of Gainesville, with leading business men officiating, held their annual health meeting at St. Paul M. E. Church. The purpose of this meeting was to arouse the citizens' interest in the necessity of having better health, a more sanitary home and beautifying of the same. The week was set out for the National Clean-up Week. The effects of the meeting are seen everywhere. In passing through the streets can be seen in and around every home someone with broom, hoe or mow clearing away the old debris and replacing the spot with cleanliness, flowers or grass. The meeting was a great success. The program rendered was as follows:

Music—The Community Choir.

Invocation—Rev. H. L. Phillips.

Object of Meeting—Prof. W. H. Harper.

Paper—"Booker T. Washington, Founder of Health Week"—Miss Dora L. Chamblee.

Address—"Public Health" — Dr. B. D. Blachwelder.

Music—Choir.

Address—Mr. Cyrus Campfield.

Address — Mayor Howard Thompson.

Mr. Campfield, who is engaged in social service work, has made his second visit to the city instructing and lecturing to the people on interesting health subjects. We ap-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

preciate his interest very much.

On April 11th, the public was invited over to the First Baptist Church to the Brightville Indoor Chautauqua concert, given by the members of that Sunday school. The concert was one of fun and pleasure. Your interest was held at its zenith throughout the evening—you would laugh, sometimes balk and sometimes cry with delight and pleasure. The concert was a great success. The living pictures were appreciated very highly. They carried one back to the days of yore, of mother and of the sacred memories of events gone by.

Since the Chautauqua was under the auspices of the Sunday school there was no way for it to have been a failure. The Sunday school is well organized with all modern improvements and methods. The superintendent, Mr. D. S. Lowe, is a live wire. He is ambitious, enthusiastic and alert to every opportunity to advance the cause of his Sunday school, his church and his race.

The Northwestern High School commencement season is on. Sunday their baccalaureate services were held at St. John Baptist church. The school has been very successfully piloted by its able principal, Prof E. H. Young, and his co-workers.

Miss Lula Robinson and mother highly entertained the Woman's Home Mission Society Monday evening, April 10th, at their home at 99 Athens street. This perhaps will be Miss Lula Robinson's last opportunity to entertain the mission, as she has become an Easter bride and will take up her abode in another section of the country.

Miss Sarah E. Jenkins, one of the teachers in the public school here, spent Easter Sunday in Atlanta with relatives and friends. She reports a very delightful stay.

CLEAN-UP DRIVE PRIZES OFFERED

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Artists and Amateur Photographers Will Enter Competition Arranged by Clean-Up Committee.

4/2/22

The committee on prizes of the Atlanta clean-up campaign has arranged a contest for artists and amateur photographers of Atlanta, offering prizes for the best poster designed to stimulate interest in the clean-up campaign and for the most interesting kodak pictures showing results of the drive.

The committee in charge of the contest is composed of Mrs. R. M. Striplin, chairman; Mrs. Jerome Jones, H. R. Hunter and Mrs. E. A. Peeples.

The contest is open to any individual. A prize of $15 is offered for the most artistically arranged poster which may either be a printed slogan or a drawing with a slogan. The poster must not be smaller than 14 by 21 inches in size and not more than three colors may be used in the execution. The posters must be in the hands of the committee not later than Friday, April 14.

A sealed envelope with the name of the contestant must be securely pasted on the back of the poster submitted so that the names of the contestants may be withheld until after the entries are judged.

A prize of $10 will be offered to the individual sending in the best kodak pictures showing conditions existing before and after the clean-up campaign upon some location where work is done during the campaign.

Pictures must be in the hands of judges by April 20. Entries for both poster and picture contests should be mailed to Mrs. R. M. Striplin, chairman, 505 Chamber of Commerce building, Atlanta.

LOCAL CLEAN-UP DRIVE SUCCESS

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 4/10/22

That the results of the clean-up campaign have exceeded by far the expectations of the clean-up and paint-up committee was the statement Saturday night of Gator Woolford, chairman of the campaign.

"It has been very beneficial, not only to the community, but to the individual families," he said. "The campaign instilled in Atlanta citizens a certain pride and a desire to keep their premises clean, and there is no questioning the fact that the city looks much better than it did before the beginning of the campaign."

Julian Boehm, chairman of the campaign stunts committee, thanked the various civic organizations in a statement issued Saturday for their co-operation in the many publicity stunts which were made possible by their members.

The campaign committee was being congratulated by city officials and private citizens Saturday on the success of the project.

School Competition.

Interest in the campaign centers Monday morning on the competition of the various schools in the prizes to be awarded for the largest collection of discarded tin cans. During the last ten days thousands of tin cans have been collected by school children, being piled in a heap on the school grounds.

The school having the largest collection of cans will be awarded first prize, a check for $25, while the second prize of $15 goes to the school having the next largest collection and the third prize of $10 to the school having the next most imposing pile of cans.

"That Atlanta's mosquito problem this year will have been reduced to a minimum by reason of the large number of empty cans collected is one feature of the clean-up and paint-up drive," declared Mr. Boehm Saturday.

"Not only will mosquitoes find it difficult to find breeding places in the usual trash heaps where tin cans are usually consigned where they become partially filled with water, but precautions have been taken to oil stagnant pools which also prove a collective resort for this pestilence. Experts in government service tell us that mosquitoes are hatched, live and die all within a radius of 100 square feet unless they are blown by the winds to other sections. By taking these precautions before the larvae of the mosquito develops into the enemy of mankind, the committee feels that this one phase of the work in the clean-up drive has been worth all of the effort expended."

'Clean-Up' Essay Prizes Offered School Children

Pupils in White and Negro Schools of City Are Eligible.

Prizes to be awarded by the federation of city clubs to the school children contributing the best essay on the clean-up and paint-up campaign, now on its second week, were announced Monday by Ernest P. Howell, chairman of the publicity and employment committees of the campaign.

The contest is open to all students attending the schools of Atlanta. The prizes are divided between white and colored students as follows: White school, $50 for best sixth and seventh grade paper; $35 for best fourth and fifth grade paper; $25 for the best second and third grade paper, and $15 for the best first grade paper. Colored schools: $25 for the best sixth and seventh grade paper; $15 for best fourth and fifth grade paper; $12 for best second and third grade paper, and $10 or the best first grade paper.

Principals Are Judges.

The papers must not be more than 350 words in length, and will be judged by the actual work accomplished by the individual student. The principal of each school is to be the judge of the four best papers sent from his school. Each paper submitted by the pupil must bear the signature of one of his parents, indicating that the child has actually accomplished what they have written. Papers must also bear the name of the school, grade and principal.

The time to write the papers will be Thursday, May 2 and each principal is requested to allot one hour during school on this day for that purpose. After the principals have selected the four best papers from their schools they are to be mailed to the chairman, committee on prizes, clean-up and paint-up campaign, 505 Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, not later than May 10. A committee of five to be selected later will be the final judges of the papers.

Last year the best essay prize of $50 was awarded to Archie Hunter, seventh grade Tenth Street school; second prize, $30, Clara Smith, fifth grade, Boulevard school; third, $20, Evelyn Lee, first grade, English avenue.

$139,045 IS SPENT IN CLEAN-UP DRIVE

Atlanta Constitution 4/28/22

Results of Atlanta's clean-up, paint-up campaign, as reported at the luncheon of the Atlanta real estate board Thursday, showed that during April citizens spent $58,629 for clean-up and paint-up materials, and $80,415 for labor, making a total of $139,045.

The report disclosed that 200,712 tin cans have been collected, that 5,009 houses have been cleaned inside and 2,944 cleaned outside, that 4,699 yards were cleaned, 1,962 vacant lots cleaned up, 6,741 loads of trash, tin cans and other rubbish carted away, 5,962 trees planted, 12,253 shrubs, and 39,170 flowers.

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
MARCH 28, 1922

NEGROES PLAN HEALTH WEEK

An elaborate campaign of preparation is being made for "negro health week" in Atlanta, April 2 to 9, at which time special efforts are to be put forth to clean, beautify and make more sanitary the negro sections of the city. An appeal was made Tuesday to all persons interested in the economic welfare of the negro to aid in the movement.

"Bury, burn and beautify" will be the slogan of health week. All rubbish and waste matter that can not be burned is to be buried.

Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, gave out a statement Tuesday, stressing the need of the health campaign. He pointed out the following figures as to illness and death of negroes, and the financial loss to the community: "Number of negroes in Atlanta seriously ill at all times, 3660. The loss to the community in earnings because of their inability to produce $420,000 per year. They pay out in doctors' bills $622,000 a year. Of this number 1494 die annually. They spend in funeral expenses $89,000. The productive value of these lives, if saved, would be $1,100,000. The financial loss to the city because of the illness of such a large number of persons the year round is $2,270,000. A large percentage of these persons die of preventable diseases. The value of the lives that could be saved through sanitary improvements and sanitary living is $1,500,000."

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
MARCH 19, 1922

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

National Negro Health week, the eighth annual clean-up campaign, will be observed April 2-8. This national health movement was inaugurated by Booker T. Washington eight years ago. A number of national welfare organizations are co-operating with Tuskegee institute in making it a real, practical influence for better health and cleaner living for negro people.

A definite program is outlined for each day in the week.

Professor T. E. Owens, head of the science department of Tuskegee institute was in the city a few days ago in the interest of a tiger bond campaign, a loyalty fund of $100,000 to be raised among negroes in various parts of the country. Professor Owens was able to secure subscriptions for upwards of $2,000 among the graduates and friends of Tuskegee in this city.

Votes are steadily being disposed of for the four contestants in the Urban League contest.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Atlanta Urban League Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the league's office. Reports will be made of the work done for the past two months and for the program of work for the immediate future.

One of the latest and outstanding organizations of the city is the Fine Arts club, formed for the purpose of promoting a finer understanding and appreciation of music and kindred arts and to discover and encourage artistic talent. The first monthly meeting of the year was held last week at which time officers and members of the council were formerly elected.

A. L. Holsey, secretary to Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee institute, was in the city Friday. He was in the office of the field secretary of the National Urban League in a conference with reference to health week.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Big Bethel church Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Prominent men and women of both races will discuss the distribution of the money provided by the recent bond issue for educational purposes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health — 1922. General.

Lengthen Life Quarter Century Doctor Advises

President of Southern Medicos Addresses Emory Alumni Here.

If the parents of America will spend a few hours in learning the known facts regarding diet and nutrition and teach these facts to their children, twenty-five or more years can be added to the average life, according to Dr. [illegible] Harris, president of the Southern Medical association and one of the foremost physicians of the country, in the principal address delivered Tuesday night at the conference of district, city and state health officers held at Wesley Memorial church in connection with Emory university medical department alumni week.

Dr. Harris discussed exhaustively food values and the proper foods to eat and also exploded some modern eating fads which he characterized as being of no value whatever. He declared that "patent medicine profiteers" and yeast manufacturers have created a demand for the so-called "concentrated vitamins," he said the well informed physician can prescribe foods which have great vitamin contents that are cheaper than yeast or the kind of vitamin that is put up in bottles.

For Cows and Gardens.

Dr. Harris declared that when parents have learned that a cow and garden for every family are as essential to good health as is the house in which they live they will have gone a long way toward the successful rearing of their children.

"The unfortunate city dweller cannot have his own cow and his own garden but the dairyman and truck farmer can supply his family with the milk and fresh vegetables that should be the most important part of the daily food," he said.

Dr. Harris said the properly nourished person of any age is less liable to catch the contagious diseases than over-weight or under-weight persons.

During the war Dr. Harris was sent to Europe on a special mission for the government to study food conditions and their relation to pellagra. He cited the case of the Germans who, prior to the war were heavy eaters. He said prior to the war and that for this reason the Germans suffered from arterial and kidney diseases. He said since the war when food was used with more judgment the sickness and death rate of persons over fifty years old decreased while diabetes, a disease due solely to overeating, disappeared almost entirely.

Education Needed.

Continuing Dr. Haris stated that

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

LENGTHEN LIFE QUARTER CENTURY

Continued from page one.

proper education is the best remedy for the present conditions. In this connection he said:

"A very little effort studying one or two books that have been written for popular reading is all that is necesssary for any person to know the amounts and the varieties of food that increase efficiency and promote longevity.

"It is strange that schools and colleges which propose to prepare boys and girls to become successful men and women have so long neglected teaching personal hygiene The average college graduate knows no more about the things that he eats than the ignorant cook who selects and prepares his food. Animals have instinct that keeps them from eating too much, and they instinctively avoid the foods that are harmful to them; but in this day of packing houses and quick railroad transportation the human appetite is a false guide and it is surely true that a large proportion of the men and women of today are "digging their graves with their teeth."

"Education is the remedy for most of our dietetic ills and it is gratifying to see that in the last few years the schools and colleges, particularly those that have departments of home economics, are beginning to teach the elements of the physiology or digestion and nutrition. The home demonstration agents are also doing much to spread the gospel of rational eating. The health authorities should also aid in teaching the public that a properly nourished body is the best insurance against diseases of all kinds."

Upwards of 300 physicians are attending the conference, many of them being alumni of Emory university. Of the 3,250 physicians and surgeons who have been graduated at Emory some are now ranked as leading physicians of the country.

Interest In Clinics.

Medical and surgical clinics were clinics being held for both white and features of the program Tuesday, the colored physicians. Among the physicians who lectured or presented demonstrations at the clincs Tuesday were Drs. H. R. Donaldson, T. P. Goodwyn, F. K. Boland, J. F. Denton, E. G. Ballenger, C. E. Elder, W. A. Upchurch, J. I. Campbell, W. S. Goldsmith, L. S. Hardin, O. H. Mathews, E. C. Davis, G. R. Noble, J. J. Clark, Theodoe Toepel, C. W. Strickler, C. C. Aven, John Funke, S. S. Schoechet, A. H. Bunce, W. L. Fankhouser, Dunbar Roy, J. C. McDougall, E. S. Colvin, Murdock Equen, L. B. Robinson, M. C. Pruitt, and E. G. Ballenger. Dr. Phinizy Calhoun delivered a lecture at Grady hospital Tuesday afternoon.

Wednesday the clinics will be continued with other leading physicians serving as lecturers and demonstrators. The sessions are being held at Grady hospital, St. Joseph's hospital, Davis-Fischer, the Piedmont hotel, Noble sanitarium, Wesley Memorial hospital and Georgia Baptist hospital.

Dr. J. W. Roberts, secretary of the Emory alumni association, declared that the new Wesley Memorial hospital on the campus at Emory will add impetus to the move to make Emory a great medical school. The institution will cost $2,000,000 and will be one of the best equipped hospitals in the country.

Officers of the association will be elected Thursday night at a dinner to be given the physicians at the Capital City club. The principal speaker at the dinner will be Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood S. Hansell, an Atlanta man now in the army who was graduated at Emory in 1899.

Milbank Foundation Plan

Bulletin of National Tuberculosis Association

Plans for the selection of three localities in which health demonstrations will be conducted under the Milbank Memorial Fund Demonstration, announcement of which appeared in the June Bulletin, are now well under way. The localities will include:

A rural county, selected from a group of counties ranging in population from pation assured by the local authorities and private agencies.

A second-class city, the selection to be determined by the degree of partici- 45,000 to 75,000.

A district with a population of at least 100,000 in a large metropolitan city, if there is a demand for it.

The counties and cities will be located in New York state.

Those complying with the above specifications are invited to make application to Mr. George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary, Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The selection of the rural county and the small city will depend largely on the results of two studies now being undertaken. A statistical study of these communities is being made under the direction of Dr. Otto R. Eichel, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health, and under the immediate supervision of Miss Jessamine S. Whitney, statistician of the National Tuberculosis Association Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, is making a social study of the communities.

In considering a suitable operating agency for the state of New York, outside of New York City, the directors of the Milbank fund and their advisers endeavored to select an organization working in close cooperation with the State Department of Health and the National Tuberculosis Association and having strong and influential local affiliations throughout the state.

The canvassing of agencies resulted in the selection of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, which the New York State branch of the [illegible]nal Tuberculosis Association.

TUBERCULOSIS

Norfolk Journal & Guide 11-11-22

About this time every year we hear a great deal about the Negro's high death rate from tuberculosis. It is three times as great as the white man's, and if it is not arrested or reduced dire things will happen.

We are told that the Negro's high death rate from tuberculosis is due to ignorance, indifference, carelessness and some other contributing causes, such has bad housing conditions.

Some attempts to hold mass meetings are made, some stamps are sold, then the talk subsides and the Negroes go on dying from tuberculosis.

We are told that Negroes did not have tuberculosis when they were brought to America as slaves. It would be just as safe an assumption to say that neither did the antecedents of those who brought them here have tuberculosis when they hopped across the English channel as barbarians and settled in what is now Britian. Norfolk, Va.

They say that tuberculosis was practically unknown among the slaves before the War Between the States, and so was appendicitis rare among white folks. There weren't so many tuberculosis specialists and appendicitis surgeons before the war, and no bureaus of vital statistics.

Negroes refuse to live in the open air and thus catch consumption, we are told. Only Indians and people who play golf can live in the open air all of their lives, and this has been no panacea for the Indians, who have been nearly wiped out by tuberculosis.

Finally, the Negro doctors, preachers and teachers are admonished to get busy and wipe out tuberculosis among members of the race.

All of the talk is more or less timely. It is true that much of the ravages of consumption among Negroes is due to ignorance, indifference, carelessness, etc. But talk alone will not remedy these conditions nor check the White Plague among Negroes.

We can not doubt the sincerity of those who are trying to assist, with such means as they have at hand, in checking the spread of the disease among Negroes. But they are trying to make bricks without straw.

Let Virginia do as North Carolina has done. Organize and equip a trained corps of colored workers—physicians and nurses—and put behind them an appropriation large enough to make their work effective, and a real beginning will have been made towards checking the ravages of consumption.

In North Carolina the plan is working successfully, in the churches, schools, homes and fraternal societies, and the people are co-operating generously.

There are not enough volunteer workers to combat a disease that is incubated in ignorance.

Self-interest, if nothing more, should prompt the white people of the state to supplement the work at Burkeville, efficient, but inadequate, with a state-wide constructive plan. It is entirely reasonable to say that tubercular Negroes are as much a menace to the white people of the state as they are to themselves. Travelling disease germs know no color line.

The state knew years ago that tuberculosis was three times as prevalent among Negroes as among whites, but the state erected a sanatorium for whites long before it provided one for Negroes. That is probably the natural thing to be expected but it appears that the state would have started to check tuberculosis at its source.

Negroes are not unmindful that friends among the white race, especially among the physicians, are doing everything in their power to give the Negro at least a relatively equal chance in the fight for health and physical fitness, and that it takes time, patience, education, work and a spirit of justice and fair play to bring about more desirable conditions.

Meanwhile the work of educating the people to be more cleanly in their personal habits, to drain their physical resources less; and those who are tubercular to have themselves treated while a cure is possible, may be continued with emphasis by the ministers, physicians, nurses, teachers

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

and through the press, as groundwork for more effective measures, which must issue from those directly charged with the conservation of the public health if the White Plague is to be successfully combatted.

DR. GEORGE VINCENT INTERESTED IN MALARIA

Montgomery Advertiser

Dr. George E. Vincent of New York, president of the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. John A. Ferrell, of the International Health Board, visited Mobile Thursday for an inspection of the malarial control work in which the International Health Board is cooperating with the Alabama State Board of Health. 11-10-22

Malarial control work in Alabama and especially in Mobile has attracted the attention of health authorities throughout the United States. Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, has been untiring in his efforts to eradicate malaria from Alabama and the International Health Board is cooperating in the anti-malarial campaign activities.

Dr. Vincent is making a tour of the Southern states in certain phases of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation. He will go to Texas from Alabama.

Dr. Ferrell will return to Andalusia after the inspection trip in Mobile. He will inspect the new county health unit recently established in Covington county.

JUGGLING FIGURES

IT MAY BE TRUE that figures do not lie, but it is equally true that liars very often figure. And in consonance with other injustices heaped upon the black by the white Americans of a certain stripe, figures are advanced to prove that our term of life is much less than that of the whites, a statement that gives insurance companies some justifiable grounds for either refusing entirely to take our risks or to charge a higher rate if they do accept them.

TUBERCULOSIS until the past 10 or 15 years was considered to be a disease especially peculiar to those of our group, but so prevalent is it among the Caucasians that it is now termed "the white plague" and thus one cross has been removed from our load. Every statement that shows a disparagement in the figures pertaining to health in favor of the whites—providing all environments are equal—is garbled to conform to popular sentiment, as the following tables based on census figures prove. The tables cover 74 per cent of the population of the United States and show the average expectation of life, at birth, is 55.23 years for white males and 57.41 for white females; 37.92 for Colored males and 40.28 for Colored females.

IT IS ALSO brought to light that our lease on life has been courteously extended about three years. Explanation of the improvement is not offered, presumably because it is so obvious. Better sanitation in all communities, sustained effort to impress upon individuals the importance of rules for the maintenance of health, constant advancement of medical science and steadily improving living conditions have combined to produce results that are conducive to cheerfulness and to further striving for the prolongation of that which is dearest to all—life. It might not be amiss to call attention to the fact that other agencies than disease have conspired to shorten the lives of many of our group (see report on lynchings, Negro Year Book). Of course "supremacy" must be kept up, if not by one means, by another. But, pshaw, what's the use in arguing when both sides can prove by figures that they are right?

COLORED T. B. LEAGUE DRIVE STIRS INTEREST

Norfolk Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Prominent Citizens, Physicians, Nurses Making Intensive Efforts To Reduce Mortality.

12-16-22

The Colored Branch of the Anti-tuberculosis League for the past two weeks has been conducting an intensive campaign along four important and well organized lines against consumption.

Through the various channels of health education, the public clinics, the public health nurses and the assisting of patients taking the cure at Piedmont Sanatorium, the League has done effective work in fighting the spread of the white plague.

As is popularly known, the medium for raising funds with which to carry on the work of the League is thru the sale of Christmas seals. These are being distributed at the banks, the churches, the post office, the city and county schools and every agency available for the handling of them that they may be easily within the reach of and sold to the public. Ladies are in charge at the various booths to prosecute the sale of the seals.

Competetive selling among the city and county schools is a feature of the drive in the campaign. The school selling the highest number of seals will receive a marching flag, based on the enrollment as of November 29th. To the pupil selling the highest number of seals will be given a copy of the American magazine for a year.

In the course of meetings held from time to time the League has been addressed by eminent physicians, statisticians and ministers and others whose efforts have stimulated the work of fighting tuberculosis to marked degree

Of the funds raised thru the sale of seals 75 per cent will go towards the payment of salaries of nurses at the various city clinics; 20 per cent to the state organization and 5 per cent to the National Tuberculosis League. Whatever is left over the 75 per cent fund will be used to assist Norfolk city patients now at Burkeville and other resorts.

Can Add Ten Years To Average of Life With Proper Care

Atlanta Constitution
12-8-22

New York, December 7.—The average span of human life in America can be extended by ten years if full advantage is taken of the present stock of medical and sanitary knowledge and if one h os away from automobiles.

This was the conven-
tion of life ds here.

The r an can reasonabl 64 or 65 years with against accidents and st best average to date between 54 and 55.

News

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
DECEMBER 21, 1922

INFANT MORTALITY AT LOWEST FIGURE

Death Rate Under One Year In November Unexcelled, Says Report.

Birmingham's death rate for infants under one year of age during the month of November is probably not excelled by any other Southern city and the rate compares favorably with that prevailing in the cities having the lowest infant mortality rate in America, according to a summary of the monthly health report, which was given out by Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, Thursday.

The rate for Birmingham during November was 93.7 deaths of children under one year for each 1,000 living births. Births during the months were 288 as compared with a total of 196 deaths.

Dr. Dowling's summary of the report is as follows:

"There were 196 deaths, of which 105 were white and 91 colored. Twenty-seven infants died under one year of age, or a death rate for the under 1-year group of 93.7 per 1,000 living births, which compares favorably with the group of cities having the lowest infant mortality rate in America, and is probably not excelled by any other Southern city.

"There were 288 living births reported, of which 181 were white and 107 colored, giving a birth rate of 18.09 per 1,000 of population. For the month of November last year, 329 births were reported, or 41 more than the same period this year. This, however, is without significance, as the average for the two years will not differ materially. There were 18 still births, divided 8 white and 10 colored, the colored still births being approximately double those among whites according to population. There occurred 22 illegitimate births, of which 7 were white and 15 were colored.

721 Visits Made.

"In the division of communicable diseases 721 visits were made in connection with quarantine and other preventive measures. Four hundred and seventeen cases of communicable diseases were reported, of which 45 were diphtheria, 14 scarlet fever, 5 typhoid fever (1 local and 4 imported), 10 malaria, 25 tuberculosis, 17 pneumonia, 32 dengue, 144 syphilis and 74 gonorrhea. There were 27 deaths, of which five were from whooping cough, two from dipththeria, one from scarlet fever, 17 from tuberculosis, 22 from pneumonia and three from syphilis. At the venereal disease clinic 176 new patients reported were admitted for treatment, consisting of 25 white men and 17 white women, and 82 colored men and 60 colored women. A total of 529 persons were treated during the month and 149 persons were examined and found negative. One thousand eight hundred and forty-two individual treatments were given.

"In the division of sanitation 7,649 inspections were made, 1,221 complaints were received and investigated, 110 dry closets were repaired and 50 installed, and 407 nuisances were abated.

"The public ambulance made 803 miles and transported 78 persons to and from various hospitals and institutions and 14 pauper dead to county farm.

"In the division of child hygiene, 1,967 visits were made by the nursing staff, of which 1,778 were in connection with maternity and infancy. Two thousand seven hundred sixteen persons received the services of the nurses during the month. At the various health centers and clinics conducted by this division, 415 patients were in attendance for advice and treatment. Forty-seven delinquent birth certificates were procured and recorded. Six families received milk through courtesy of The Birmingham News. The Red Cross Loan Closet served 11 families. Twenty-six adults, six children and six infants, were accompanied by nurses to physicians or clinics for special examinations.

"In the divisoin of laboratories, 5,137 procedures were done for purposes of diagnosis consisting of 1,696 blood; 31 spinal fluid; 87 sputum; 228 examinations for gonococci; 960 cultures and 19 virulence tests for diphtheria; 16 animal brains for evidence of rabies, and 117 specimens for intestinal parasites.

Many Milk Samples Tested.

"One thousand seven hundred one samples of market milk were examined chemically and bacteriologically, and 27 samples of mother's milk chemically. Thirty-eight samples of market milk were found adulterated by added water, and one sample by formaldehyde. Seven samples of ice cream were examined and three found below standard in solids; 22 persons were vaccinated against smallpox.

"In the division of food and dairy inspection, 1,458 inspections were made, including 165 stores and markets furnishing food to public schools. One hundred ninety-six dairies were scored, of which 189 were rated 80 per cent or above, and seven below 80 per cent on the government score card. Six complaints were investigated and three found justified. Seven thousand ninety animals for slaughter and 458,800 pounds of dressed meats were inspected. One thousand seven hundred eighty-seven pounds of meat and fish were condemned. Revenue from inspections amounted to $639.73.

"Eight hundred thirty-two samples of milk were collected and submitted to the laboratory, of which six were found below standard in butter fat and 34 below in solids not fat. Grade "A" pasteurized milk, 3000; certified milk, 4,000; grade B pasteurized milk, 5,000; grade "A" raw milk, 29,000.

"A notable achievement for the month was the elimination of raw milk from all school lunches throughout the city and the substitution of pasteurized milk. The entire efforts of the department in connection with the milk supply are summarized in the ratings which are published each month, and the public are urged to resort to these as an absolutely reliable and accurate source of information with reference to the various grades and sources of milk. Approximately 30 per cent of the raw milk being distributed at the present time is not officially approved by the department and is therefore not included in the published ratings each month. Official action in regard to this milk is temporarily held in abeyance pending the provision of additional facilities for pasteurization. We are assured by interested parties that the dairymen's pool organization will immediately begin the construction of their new plant, which it is expected will be the largest and most modern milk plant in the South, and will pasteurize 5,000 to 6,000 gallons of local milk daily."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health – 1922

Tennessee

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
JANUARY 22, 1922

NEGRO HEALTH INSTITUTE.

Prominent Speakers Will Address Doctors and Nurses.

A health institute for the negro doctors and nurses of the city will be held this week at the Palace Theater under the auspices of the Bluff City Medical Society. Beginning today, the sessions will open each morning at 9:30 o'clock and continue for two hours. Dr. L. G. Patterson will be in charge of the institute, at which a number of the prominent speakers at the state health conference in session at the University of Tennessee, will make addresses.

The speakers include the following: Dr. J. T. Geraghty, Dr. L. D. Fricks, Dr. Joseph Goldberger, J. A. LaPrince, Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, Dr. Mazyck Ravenel, Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Dr. John Stokes, Dr. W. S. Leathers, Dr. Olin West. Dr. William Krauss.

DEATHS IN STATE FOR 1921 SHOW DECREASE

Board of Health Gives Out Figures.

Commercial Appeal

TUBERCULOSIS LEADS ALL

Memphis Tenn.

Homicidal Figures Show Big Opportunity for Improvement.

Grand Total Is 3,460 Less Than That for Preceding Year.

3/13/22

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12.—The division of vital statistics of the state board of health has completed its preliminary tabulations showing the number of deaths recorded in Tennessee last year by age, race, color, marital relation and causes. While these compilations are subject to minor change because certain delayed reports will have to be added, they are complete enough to make fair comparisons with other years.

The total deaths recorded in Tennessee last year, exclusive of still births, was 24,931, and 2,336 still births were reported as deaths. These figures are not final, but will probably be slightly increased by the addition of delayed reports which will have to be added. The total number of deaths recorded in 1920, exclusive of still births, was 28,391.

It is gratifying to note that the total number of deaths recorded in the state in 1921 were 3,460 under the number for 1920. This decrease is quite in keeping with the decrease shown in other states throughout the country.

Tuberculosis was given on death certificates as the cause of only 2,615 deaths in 1921, whereas in 1920 3,717 deaths were assigned to this cause. It therefore appears that a reduction of slightly more than 1,100 was effected in the number of deaths in 1921 as compared with the preceding year, which was the year with the lowest number of tuberculosis deaths that had ever been recorded in Tennessee. It is believed that the most potent factor in bringing this decrease about is to be found in the fact that the epidemic of influenza in 1918 and 1919 was responsible for a great many deaths of persons who otherwise would have died in 1920 and 1921 from tuberculosis. The state of Tennessee and individual counties have not put into operation machinery which should be employed for prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Hospital facilities for treatment of this disease are woefully inadequate, and while a great deal of educational work has been done, which has probably had beneficial effect, it will take more than instruction to control tuberculosis.

Typhoid on Increase.

Typhoid fever was responsible for 605 deaths in Tennessee last year, as against 434 deaths in 1920, an increase for 1921 or 171 deaths. Five hundred and twenty-two of the deaths from typhoid occurred in the state outside of the five largest cities, while 82 deaths were recorded in these five cities. In 1920 there were 380 typhoid deaths in the state at large and 54 such deaths in the five cities. It therefore appears that 142 more deaths were recorded from typhoid fever in the state at large last year than in the year before, while in the cities there was an increase of 29 deaths. While typhoid was more prevalent throughout the state in 1921 than for some previous years, it appears that most of the increased mortality occurred in a very few counties. Typhoid made its appearance last year at a very unusually early time, a great increase having been noted in February, 1921, as compared with February, 1920.

The fight against typhoid being consistently and persistently waged by the physicians and by state, county and municipal health officers, is undoubtely producing splendid results, in spite of the figures showing an increase in deaths. The year 1921 was what is known as a "bad typhoid year," because conditions most favorable for development and spread of typhoid existed. The fundamental need in typhoid prevention is common sense sanitation. It is confidently believed that 1922 will show a marked reduction in typhoid mortality.

Malaria, prevalent in less than one-third of the counties of Tennessee, was responsible for 304 deaths in 1921, as compared with 205 deaths in 1920. Malaria was much more prevalent in rural districts than for many years. That malaria can be largely controlled in restricted areas has been conclusively demonstrated by the state board of health in four towns in West Tennessee. In one of these, in spite of the fact that in the country around the town, malaria was more prevalent than ever before, a reduction of more than 80 per cent inside of the town was effected through control measures instituted, in which the town, the United States Public Health Service and the state board of health worked together.

Less Infant Mortality.

Deaths from diseases of childhood, so-called, in Tennessee last year were considerably fewer than in 1920, measles having shown a reduction of 178, scarlet fever a reduction of 16 and whooping cough a reduction of 37. There was one more death in 1921 from diphtheria than in the preceding year.

Cancer was responsible for 1,067 deaths last year, 13 less than in 1920. There were three deaths in 1921 from rabies, or hydrophobia, and 47 deaths assigned to tetanus, the result in nearly all incidences of infection received as the result of minor accidents.

Three hundred and ten deaths in 1921 were chargeable to appendicitis, as compared with 330 in 1920. In the five cities of the state there were 179 deaths from appendicitis, practically all of which occurred in hospitals. It is apparent that the mortality from appendicitis could be very greatly reduced if the people could be made to understand the necessity for early diagnosis and early operation.

There were 404 deaths in Tennessee in 1921 attributed to homicide, 219 of which occurred in the state outside of the five largest cities, while 185 were recorded in these cities. In 1920 there were only 328 homicidal deaths. While it is to be remembered that a considerable number of the homicidal deaths recorded in the five cities of the state were due to homicidal acts committed outside of Tennessee, still the record for the state itself is a most gruesome record, and one which should attract very forcibly the attention of the press and the attention of the courts of this state. There are 95 counties in Tennessee, and there are only five cities in the state having a population of 20,000 or more.

The 1921 record for suicide shows that at least 161 persons in the state put an end to their own lives. In 1920 there were 121 suicidal deaths.

There were 17,878 deaths of white persons and 7,053 deaths among negroes recorded last year. Of the whites, 9,396 were males, while 8,482 were females. Of the negroes, 3,592 were males, while 3,461 were females. Among those who died in this state in 1921, 9,989 were single, while 14,942 had been married.

As to Large Cities.

A total of 7,269 deaths were recorded in the five largest cities of the state, of which 4,205 were white and 3,064 negroes. In the state outside of the five largest cities, a total of 17,662 deaths were recorded, 13,673 white and 3,989 negroes. The deaths of male whites in the cities numbered 2,251, while there were 1,954 deaths of female whites. In the state outside of the large cities, there were 7,145 deaths of male whites, and 6,528 female whites. In the five largest cities, 1,571 deaths of male negroes were recorded, and 1,493 deaths of female negroes, while in the state outside of the five largest cities, 2,021 male negro deaths and 1,968 female negro deaths were registered.

There were 2,362 less deaths recorded among the white population in 1921 than in 1920, and 1,098 less deaths among the negroes.

The distribution as to age groups shows that in 1921 there were 3,892 deaths of infants under one year old, a reduction of more than 500 infant deaths than were recorded in 1920; from one to four years, inclusive, there were 1,769 deaths in 1921, as compared with 2,173 in 1920, a reduction of a little more than 400; among children from five to nine years old, there were 665 deaths in 1921, as against 830 recorded in 1920, a reduction of 165. There were, therefore, more than 1,000 fewer deaths among children under ten years of age in Tennessee in 1921 than in the preceding year.

In the age group from 10 to 19 years, inclusive, 1,473 deaths were registered in 1921, as against 1,802 in 1920, a reduction for 1921 of 329 deaths. Among persons from 20 to 29 years of age 2,410 deaths were reported in 1921, as against 3,047 in 1920, which gives 1921 an advantage in this age group of 637 over the year before. Of persons from 30 to 39 years of age, inclusive, 2,281 deaths were reported in 1921, while for this age group in 1920 there were 2,790 deaths, a reduction of slightly more than 500 for 1921. The deaths for the fourth decade of age for 1921 were 2,194 in number, as against 2,486 for this age group in the preceding year, which gives a reduction for this group of 292 deaths. Among persons from 50 to 59 years of age, inclusive, 2,363 deaths were registered in 1921, against 2,472 in 1920, giving 1921 an advantage of 109 over the preceding year. For the sixth decade in 1921, 2,895 deaths were registered, as against 3,065 in the year before, a reduction of 170 for 1921. There were 3,105 deaths of persons from 70 to 79 years old in 1921, while in 1920 only 2,992 deaths were recorded in this age group, this decade, therefore, showing an increase of 113 deaths for last year, as compared with the year before. Of persons 80 years old and over 1,821 deaths were registered in 1921, as against 1,938 in 1920, showing a reduction of deaths in those of extreme age of 117 for last year as compared with the preceding year. There were 63 deaths in 1921 of persons whose ages were unkown, as against 100 such deaths in 1920.

It therefore appears that the only age group which shows an increased number of deaths for 1921 as compared with 1920 is the group from 70 to 79 years, inclusive.

The most gratifying feature about the satistics is the fact that there were more than 1,100 fewer deaths under 10 years of age than in the preceding year. The reduction in infant mortality, with a record of 533 less deaths, is especially gratifying. That a great deal of work needs to be done, however, is apparent when it is considered that deaths of 864 children occurred last year because of their having been prematurely born, and in view of the fact also that approximately 2,400 stillbirths were reported as deaths.

A very slight reduction is noted in deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis of children under two years of age for 1921, as compared with the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 934 and 984, respectively.

Diphtheria was the only one of the so-called "diseases of childhood" which showed an increase for 1921 over 1920 in the number of deaths produced, but this increase amounted to just one death.

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
JUNE 15, 1922

NEGRO DEATH RATE

A remarkable decline in the mortality of negroes has taken place in the last ten years, according to the records of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This company, according to its Statistical Bulletin (New York), has more than 1,600,000 colored policy-holders in its industrial department, located in virtually every state of the union. In 1911, the mortality was 17.5 per 1,000. In 1921, it had declined to 13.2 per 1,000—a drop of 25 per cent. There would have been 7,000 more deaths of colored policy-holders than actually occurred in 1921, if the 1911 death-rate had prevailed in that year. The writer goes on:

"This marked decline, on analysis, can be traced to improvements in the death-rates from tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease, Bright's disease, malaria, typhoid fever, and pellagra.

"The improvement in the mortality of negroes is not localized. So far as the experience of the Metropolitan indicates, it represents a very broad movement affecting virtually all areas. Scarcely a state but shows a decided decline.

"As late as 1916 there were 56 local areas where the company's colored business showed mortality rates above 17.5 per 1,000. The record for 1921 shows only 15 such localities. In 1916 there were 30 centers with rates in excess of 19.0 per 1,000. In 1921 no such rate was experienced anywhere. It is noteworthy that the public-health movement which has been so successful with reference to the white population is also making its impress upon the colored. The negro death-rate, however, is still so high as to show glaring deficiencies in the health provisions for these people. The facts for the last ten years show clearly that the death-rates of this race can readily be improved

DR. HARRIS DECLARES SLAVES FARED BETTER THAN NEGROES OF TODAY

Montgomery Advertiser

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 13.—That the negro slaves of the southern planters, in the days before the Civil War, were better fed and better nourished than the average white person of today, and that the negro was better off physically in bondage than he is at present, was the startling statement made by Dr. Seale Harris, of Birmingham, Ala., president of the Southern Medical Association, in his address opening the sixteenth annual conven-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

tion of the association here tonight. More than 2,000 delegates are already in attendance. 11-14-22-Ala.

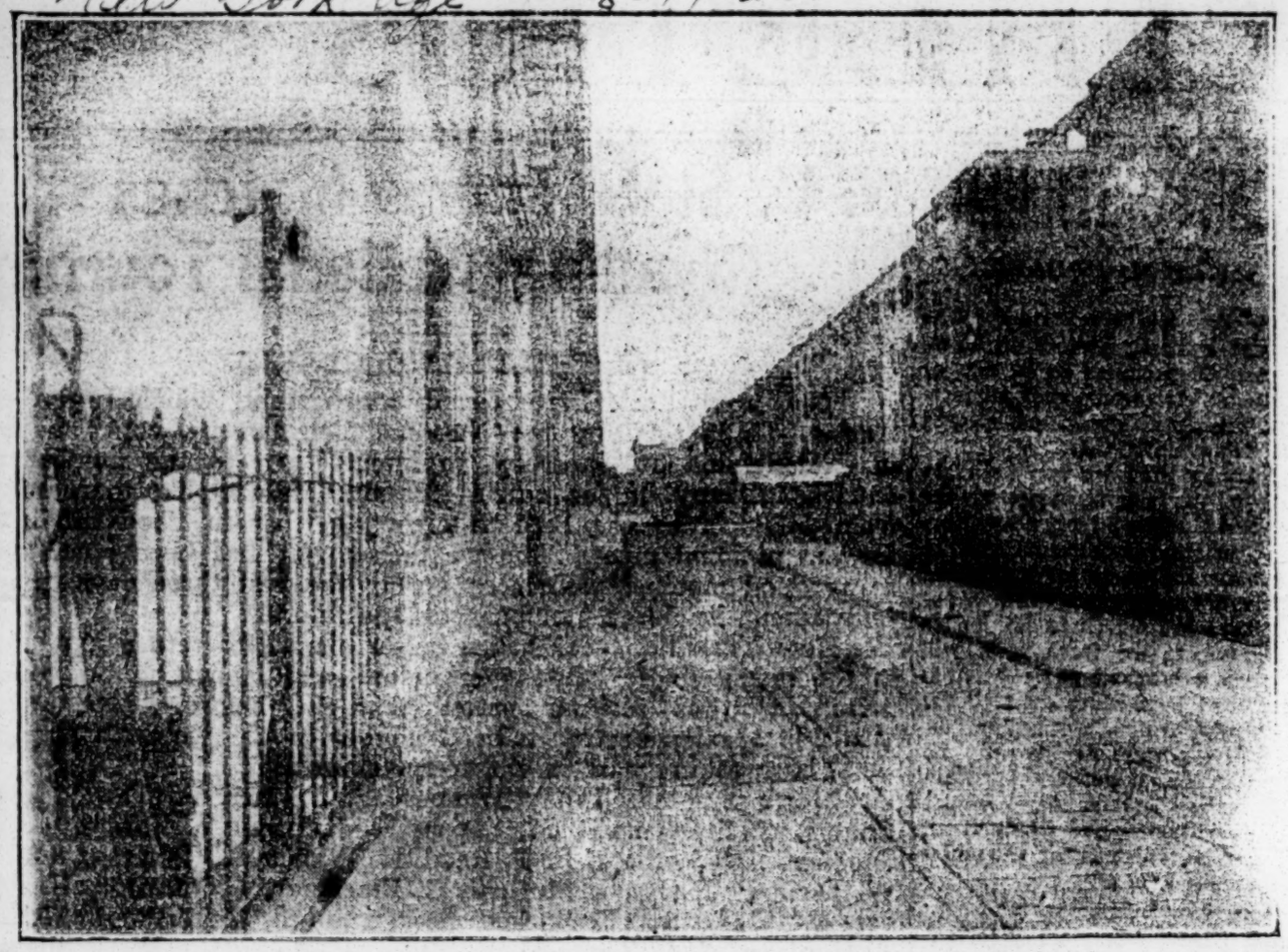
Besides Dr. Harris, there were addressing the opening session E. B. Wise of Chattanooga, who welcomed the visiting delegates; Dr. W. S. Leathers of Jackson, Miss., who responded for the convention; Dr. H. H. Martin of Savananh, Ga., who outlined a brief history of the association; Dr. Hubert A. Royster of Raleigh, N. C., who lectured on surgery and "surgical sense"; Dr. S. W. Welch, Montgomery, Ala., who talked on public health, and Dr. C. C. Bass of New Orleans, who delivered an illustrated lecture on "Transformation of the Intestinal Flora."

In convention with the medical association are the National Malaria Committee, the Southern Hospital Association, Southern Association of Anaesthetists, Southern Hastro-Enterological Association, and the Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health—1922. New York

New York Age 8-14-22.



Much of the credit for the cleaning of the court between 139th and 140th streets, is due to Mrs. Ida Feggans, superintendent for the Kingscourt Association, shown in the picture above.

Kingscourt Association To Invoke Zoning Laws

That the Kingscourt Association of 139th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is determined to keep their street "the block beautiful" is shown in a recent circular sent to the residents of the block, in which a section of the building zone resulution of the city was quoted and each resident requested to observe a set of rules and regulations the association has gotten up.

The building zone law, which was adopted in 1916, regulates and restricts the location of trades and industries to certain areas, and the location of buildings designed for specified uses, and establishes the boundaries of districts for business purposes.

The Kingscourt houses are for residence use, and the association intends to keep business out of the block. The rules sent out to the residents of the block are as follows:

1—Use uniform furnished room signs in windows. (The assoication has adopted a white glass sign with black lettering, which may be obtained at cost from Mrs. Pickens). 2—Keep front of houses clean and brass polished. 3—Do not throw paper, rubbish or refuse out of windows or on streets, courts or sidewalks. 4—Beautify fronts with grass lawns, flowers, shrubbery or other plant life. 5—Keep hedges trimmed. 6—Discourage peddlers vending on the street by refusing to buy of them unless they use the courts. 7—Do not permit wet wash wagons to pick up or deliver laundry on street—make them use the courts. 8—Have all deliveries of groceries, ice, laundry, etc., made through courts. 9—Discourage children or grown up persons not residents of this property from using street or court for playgrounds. 10—Do not permit trees to be injured or destroyed. 11—Roomers in houses should be permitted to lean out of windows or to dress without pulling down shades. 12—Remember that "Eternal Vigilance" is the price; the "Block Always Beautiful" is your reward.

The Kingscourt Association has appointed a zone law committee to see that the street is kept as a strictly residential street. This committee is composed of the folowing: William H. Austin, chairman; Mrs. Florence Garnett, secretary; Vertner W. Tandy, Dr. Charles H. Roberts and H. Washington.

COLORED CITIZENS ARE MENACED BY WHITE PLAGUE

The Freeman 10/14/22

NEW YORK, Oct. — That three times as many colored persons as white lie of tuberculosis and that the white plague is a steadily increasing menace to New York's 170,000 colored citizens were startling declarations made by Dr. James A. Miller, president of the New York Tuberculosis Association at Harlem's opening health week meeting held in the West 135th St. branch of the Public Library. To systematize the work of stamping out the disease the Harlem Health Information Bureau was organized last month.

Indianapolis-Ind.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health - 1922

North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Greensboro, N. C., [illegible] Clyde Turner of the First Baptist Church preached to the students of A. & T. College in the school chapel Sunday at 3 p. m. Capt. R. H. Campbell was chairman of the clean-up committee during clean-up week at the college. On Thursday, April 13, A. & T. baseball team handed Lincoln University team an overwhelming defeat. The score was 10 to 1. L. P. Byarm is now coaching the A. & T. team.

New York Age 4/29/22

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health — 1922

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRA
JANUARY 20 1922

NEGRO DOCTORS HERE AS HEALTH WORKERS

Drs. A. R. Burton and R. B. Stewart, negroes, of the United States Public Health Service, co-operating with the State Board of Health, Thursday opened a week's campaign among the negroes of the city in an effort to stamp out social diseases. During the week they will conduct clinics and classes at the negro Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and at industrial plants.

Men will be addressed at a mass meeting Sunday at Mt. Gilead Baptist Church and women at Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
MAY 9, 1922

REGISTRATION FOR NEGRO CONFERENCE NOW IS OPEN

Registration for the negro better babies conference, to be given by the Woman's Health Protective Association May 18, following the white sessions, may be made through Miss C. E. Skull, who is executive chairman of the negro conference.

According to Mrs. Louis Fox, joint chairman of both clinics, considerable interest is being manifested by the negro mothers in the proposed clinic and it is believed that there will be a large registration among the negro children.

No definite location has been determined upon for the negro clinic but it will be located in the west end, Fox said.

Texas.

THEN AND NOW.

Houston Sex Informer

4/1/22

A few days ago a white merchant inquired of the editor the reason for the alarming death rate among our people in the South and cited that during slavery the colored race was healthy, robust, vigorous and virile.

In substance we made this answer:

During slavery the slave-holder saw to it that his black slaves, which represented dollars and cents and hence became economic factors, had sufficient clothing, wholesome food, the best living conditions, proper rest and everything conducive to producing a strong and potential laborer.

The cabins for the colored slaves, though humble and far less pretentious than many of the houses occupied by the lowly members of the race today, were not built over marshes and ponds of stagnant and stale water; but, in the main, the majority of the slaves' cabins were very comfortable and protected the inmates from the wintry chilly blasts, the summer's piercing heat and the seasonal rains and other disturbances of the elements.

At stipulated hours the slaves were forced to retire for the night and before the fiery steeds of Phaethon were hitched to their chariot in the early hours of the morning, these slaves were up and out.

Their clothes did not even compare favorably with the wearing apparel of our people today, but the rigors of winter had no terrors for them and during summer they had plenty of relief from the penetrating rays of old Sol.

In the vernacular of the streets, "they were ragged, but they were 'round here; weren't sent for, but they were down here."

The Informer is not trying to justify slavery nor does this paper even dare to assume the position that slavery was the best thing for the black race in America.

During slavery the colored slave was taught to care for his body and keep it in perfect condition and it was a rare thing for a colored person to die with tuberculosis, which was originally called the "white plague" due to the fact that in earlier years it made its greatest inroads and worst ravages upon the white race.

Today the colored citizen, unless he is fortunate enough to attend some modern school in his young days, receives no lessons in the care and protection of the body.

Money-hungry and grafting landlords erect colored quarters over marshes, in sloughs, ponds, miniature lakes and other aquatic bodies, where drainage is unknown and never thought of and sanitary conveniences are conspicuous by their absence.

These houses are jammed side by side and they are so close that when a person speaks above a whisper in house number one he is heard without any effort at eavesdropping by the occupants of the last house in the row and occupants of all intervening shacks.

The various city governments prescribe certain rules and regulations in the construction and erection of houses for practically all the inhabitants of the city except the colored citizenry.

When sections of the cities are considered and deemed unfit for any other race to utilize as residential purposes, it is then that some enterprising realty agency will conceive the idea of making it an "exclusive" colored addition and selling it to colored people at a dollar down and a dollar the rest of your life.

The streets are rarely ever laid out in these "exclusive" colored additions; so sidewalks are built; while city water, lights, bridges, drainage and sanitary connections would cause the majority of the residents of these "exclusive" colored additions and sections to die with heart failure, superinduced by excitement occasioned by such strange and unusual happenings.

No person can keep healthy amidst the intolerable, unbearable and unbelievable surroundings and environments of the average district used by colored people for living purposes in the South.

Segregated and restricted to the outskirts of the city, their sections are also used as city dumping grounds, where all manner of filth and disease-producing germs are daily and hourly deposited; while pest houses for contagious diseases are always placed in "exclusive" colored additions.

Even the "redlight" districts with their bawdy houses and trafficking in human souls, before they were abolished and scattered and established over all the various cities instead of in one district, were generally located in "exclusive" colored districts and yet very few of the inmates and less of the frequenters and habitues were members of the colored race.

It seems that these promoters of "exclusive" colored additions and the authorities care little or fail to give much concern to the welfare and well-being of these colored residents and consequently quite a number of such additions are really a menace to the health, not only of the colored people, but the entire community.

Aping after and indulging in cheap imitations of other races have played havoc with the health of the colored race and it is high time that we called a halt on such devitalizing practices and dress and conduct ourselves in keeping with the laws of health and hygiene.

Let us cultivate the habit of keeping our premises clean and as much as lieth in us, commit no act that is calculated to wreck our health and give us a high mortality rating.

Simple living, wholesome food, sanitary environments, sufficient sleep and proper observance of the laws of health and hygiene will produce a more healthy and virile race.

NEGRO HEALTH WORK.

Dallas Tex. Express 5/14/22

An interesting account of the work now being done by the Texas Public Health Association has been received which lists among its varied activities the work being done among Negroes for the teaching of the truths which make better health.

Its representative is Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell who during the past year has met in conferences and by lectures, 91,922 persons and carried his message to them.

That his work is proving of interest and benefit is shown by the fact that last year Negro Health Week was participated in by more than 300,000 person who were interested principally through his efforts|

Conditions as they now exist warrant the spread of the work which he is doing to the widest possible extent. Health is an essential and should be so considered.

The preservation of public health depends to no small extent upon the ability of each member group to maintain a high average in its own cleanliness and physical condition such an average can be maintained only as opportunity is given the public to know how best to keep this average.

So far, the work of the Public Health Association among Negroes has been rather experimental. It has not had the sanction of long experience and a fair degree of certainty as to the results to be obtained from investment in it.

It fact, only very recently has it seemed to occur to those interested in the promotion of better public health, that work among Negroes could be made to help substantially in raising the efficiency of their other efforts. But more and more the truth is being made manifest to all who would see, that as a member of the general public, free to move where others go, the Negro, not provided for as to health knowledge and isolation when infested, is a distinct menace to public health.

Work among them is essential. Their rate of mortality goes in to swell the grand total and to make up the general average.

We hope that soon the work of the Texas Public Health Association among Negroes may be made more comprehensive and that in addition to the provision for a lecturer to them it may interest itself more definitely in helping to secure adequate provision for the tubercular cularmonghb worka T 8A9 A A9 among them and seek at all times to impress upon the city and county managements of all sections of Texas the absolute necessity for such provision.

WHITE WOMEN DEBATE ON CLINIC FOR OUR BABIES

Chicago Defender 5/13/22

Galveston, Texas, May 5.—The Women's Protective association, which is to meet here during the first week in May, has been debating the question of whether to include a clinic for children of our Race in the program of its conference. The purpose of the association is to safeguard the health of the community by discovering diseases or tendencies before they have a chance to get a firm hold upon their victims. Though the name does not suggest it, its principal interest is in child welfare and work with infants.

The clinic for white babies has been definitely determined upon. It has also been determined that if a clinic is held for our children it will be held separately—probably somewhere in the west end of the city. At present, however, those people who are interested in the health of the community have been unable to decide whether to include our babies in their program.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Health – 1922

Virginia

Virginia Tuberculosis Association Protests

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Placing of Corps of Public Health Service on Civilian Status Will Endanger Care of Tuberculous Ex-Service Men.

1/14/22

Richmond, January,—The Virginia Tuberculosis Association has received the following telegram from the National Tuberculosis Association:

New York, N. Y.

"Reported to National Association that there is immediate danger of issuance of execuive order abolishing resrve corps of the public health service placing all on civilian status. This endangers federal care of tuberculosis ex-service men through disorganizing medical staffs of federal hospitals. Federal hospitals today staffed almost exclusively by reserve officers. Wholesale resignations likely to follow chanoe. Urgently recommend that you telegraph your senators at once, asking that they immediately communicate with President Harding urging that order be withheld. This office is protesting direct to President Harding. Condiion serious. Immediate action necessary.

(signed) C. J. Hatfield
Managing Director

Immediately upon receipt of this message the Executive Committee of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association sent the following wire to Senator Carter Glass, Senator Claude A. Swanson, and Representative C. Bascom Slemp:

"Virginia Tuberculosis Association deeply concerned over danger of Executive Order abolishing reserve corps of the Public Health Service, placing all on a civilian status. This endangers care of tuberculosis ex-service men. Urge that you give this your immediate attention."

(signed) W. W Baker, president, Roy K. Flannagan, W. F. Drewery, E. C. Levy, J T Mastin, Nannie J. Minor, Charles R. Grandy, Executive Committee.

T. B. ASSOCIATION REPORTS HEALTH WORK

Chesterfield, Goochland and Orange County Local Groups Aid Victims of Tuberculosis In Unique Ways.

3/18/22

Richmond, March.—From Chesterfield County comes an interesting account of work done by the Home Economics Club of the Chester High School. Miss Helen Ward, the teacher, and her class, learning through he Public Health Nurse of a young woman who had tuberculosis and was without funds for the necessary treatment, inaugurated a series of cafeteria lunches at the school. In this way they raised enough money to send the patient to Blue Ridge Sanatorium for a month and to buy slippers for her. At Christmas a nice box containing plum pudding and other delicacies was packed and sent to the sanatorium. The Club members take turns in writing to their protegee each week.

The Nursing Commttee of Goochland County has purchased a reclining chair and some warm blankets for the use of tuberculosis patients taking treatment at home and unable to procure the necessary equipment. A merchant in the County gave a cushion for the chair. This outfit is in the care of the Public Health Nurse, who lends it where it is needed and sees that it is sterilized before passing it on to the next case.

The Tuberculosis Committee of Kings Daughters in Orange County has already sent three tuberculosis patients to the sanatorium this year with the money realized through the sale of Christmas Seals, and intend to supplement this fund by securing private subscriptions to carry forward the splendid health work which they have been doing for the past two years.

THE CITY NEEDS CERTAIN THINGS FOR ITS HEALTH

4/1/22

Norfolk Virginian Journal & Guide

One of the advantages of living in a city is to be found in the sanitary conditions that are not to be found in the country districts and which make for the comfort, convenience and health of the people Plenty of water in the home for domestic use and bathing purposes is an essential which cannot well be dispensed with. Life without proper bathing facilities is at most an aggravation.

Then, proper pavements are essential, both as to streets and sidewalke. In the absence of such, getting to and from the homes, especially in damp and rainy weather, is not only a trial of the patience but a positive danger to the health of those who have to endure the hardship. All these improvements, as they are called, those who live in the cities expect as a matter of course, and the cities usually provide them for the protection of their health conditions, which are of vital moment to every city. These improvements are paid for out of the general taxation and out of special taxation.

A united effort should be made by our residents of the districts enumerated in our news article in the issue of March 18, headed, "Many Streets now Impassable in Colored Sections of the City," to get some or all of the improvements needed, as well as good lighting of the streets, before the "frost is on the pumpkin" again. It is their business and they should keep very busy about it. Organize, agitate, insist, persist, and something will be done by the City Fathers, who are human, and will appreciate such public spirit on our part.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
MAY 19 1922

CLOSE CAMPAIGN OF 'BABY WEEK'

City Mission Board Will Continue Work, However, in Follow-Up Effort

HEALTHIEST COLORED INFANTS GET AWARDS

"Baby Week" campaign, with all its interest and enthusiasm, closed yesterday afternoon, following the award of prizes to the colored babies, but the ideas which were inaugurated by the campaign will still be spread by the City Mission Board in a follow-up campaign which it plans to have next week.

The object of the follow-up campaign, according to an announcement made last night, will be to reach with practical advice as to the proper care of babies all those mothers whose little ones are not in excellent condition, and who did not take part in the health contest, but who are perhaps in greater need of knowledge of how to rear healthy babies.

Dr. Russell M. Cox has promised to be at the Clinic next Thursday, May 25, between the hours of 3 o'clock to 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer all questions relating to welfare work of infants. Mothers have been invited to come during that time to the clinic.

Colored Baby Winners

The fortunate colored babies who were pronounced the healthiest of their kind in Portsmouth are: Nellie Pettiford, five months old, of 1110 Mount Vernon avenue; Leon Richards, eleven months old, of 1100 Kirn avenue; and John D. Barnes, Jr., fifteen and one-half months old, of 1039 Glasgow street. Each one of them received a $10 gold piece.

The parade, despite the inclement weather, started as scheduled at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and cars carrying the babies through a large part of the colored section. Unfortunately, the rain prevented many automobiles from coming, and there was not ample room for all the babies. The colored women's committee, which co-operated with the City Mission Board, expressed its deep regret at the disagreeable incident.

Louisiana

Health – 1922

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
JANUARY 13, 1922

FELLMAN FUND FOR AIDING NEGROES NEARS EXPIRATION

The Fellman fund for work among negroes by the Child Welfare Association expires this month.

This is bad news for the mothers and babies who for the last two years, on the average of 1500 a month, have been cared for by welfare nurses, and doctors. So far efforts of negroes among those of their own race to raise funds to carry on this work have been productive only of about $700.

About two years ago, Mrs. Alfred Parker gave $5000 to the association in memory of her father, the late Leon Fellman. In donating this sum for work among negroes, Mrs. Parker filled a want the intensity of which was made plain in city statistics showing a negro mortality of more than twice that of the white.

The gift made possible the establishment of stations at 1741 Bourbon street and 2525 Delachaise street, where during the last year 4733 visits were paid. Five nurses paid 31,728 visits to well, and 3518 to sick children and 342 visits to mothers, and two negro physicians were kept busy at the stations. Since January, 1921, the association has registered 2678 negro patients, with an average monthly roll of 1551.

Teaching negro mothers how to prepare food ordered by the doctor, how to bathe their babies and keep their homes sanitary were among home services of nurses, in addition to caring for the sick. Preventive measures included physical examination of well children at clinics.

A maternity service for care and delivery was maintained, with Dr. R. J. Coker and Alice Armstrong, nurse, in charge. In some cases they received small fees. Last year they cared for 114 patients, and there are 109 current cases. Bed linen, nightgowns, and layettes were supplied without charge, through the aid of outside organizations.

Not one negro mother cared for by the association last year died, while the mortality of babies under one year of age was 21 out of 953, or 2.1 per cent. Of 4077 white babies of the same age, 82 died, making a mortality of 2.01 per cent.

"We have no patients on our rolls who are more appreciative than the negroes," said Miss Mary Railey, executive secretary. "The Fellman fund, together with an equal amount from the association has worked wonders in lessening illness and mortality among the race and incidentally in making the city safer for the white people. Unless more funds are forthcoming, however, this good work will have to be discontinued."

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
FEBRUARY 4, 1922

SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM URGED ON NEGRO PARENTS

Co-operation of parents in carrying through a school health program was urged upon 1,500 negro parents crowded in the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church Friday night at a meeting on child hygiene, sponsored by the state board of health and the negro chapter of the Red Cross. Drs. Maud Loeber and Philip W. Bohn, assistant medical director of the Orleans parish schools, spoke.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15